



CH  
25/3/86

# भारत का राजपत्र

## The Gazette of India

प्राप्तिकार से प्रकाशित  
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सं० १]

नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, जनवरी 4, 1986/पौष 14, 1907

No. 1] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1986/PAUSA 14, 1907

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या वी काती है किससे कि यह मल्टी संकलन के रूप में  
रखा जा सके

Separate Filing is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a  
separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)  
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़ कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक अधेश और अधिसूचनाएं  
Statutory Orders and Notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the  
Ministry of Defence)

कार्यक्रम और प्रशिक्षण, प्रशासनिक सुधार

और लोक विकास तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय

(कार्यक्रम और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 20 दिसम्बर, 1985

का.पा. 1—केंद्रीय सरकार, दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन  
अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का 25) की द्वारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों  
का प्रयोग करते हुए, निम्नलिखित अपराधों को ऐसे अपराधों के रूप में  
विनिरिज्ञ करते हैं, जिनका अन्वेषण दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापन द्वारा  
किया जाएगा, प्रथमतः—

स्वापक और मनःप्रभावी पदार्थ अधिनियम, 1985 (1985  
का 61) की द्वारा 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,  
26, 27, 28, 29, 30, और 32 के प्रधीन दण्डनीय अपराध।

[सं. 228/30/85-ए. वी. शी. (II)]

एम.एस. प्रसाद, प्रबन्ध सचिव

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL & TRAINING  
ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS & PUBLIC GRIEVANCES  
& PENSION

(Department of Personnel & Training)

New Delhi, the 20th December, 1985

S.O. 1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946  
(25 of 1946), the Central Government hereby specifies the  
following offences as the offences which are to be investigated  
by the Delhi Special Police Establishment, namely :—

Offences punishable under Sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,  
21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 32 of the  
Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act,  
1985 (61 of 1985).

[No. 228/30/85-AVD-II]

M. S. PRASAD, Under Secy.

## विधि और स्थाय संत्रास्य

(विधि कार्य विभाग )

नई दिल्ली, 17 दिसम्बर 1985

सूचना

का.आ. १:—नोटरेंज नियम, 1956 के नियम 6 के अनुग्रह में सक्षम प्रधिकारों द्वारा यह सूचना दी जाती है कि श्री के.धी. शिव प्रसाद एडवोकेट, अलसूर, बंगलौर-५६०००८ ने उक्स प्रधिकारी को उक्त नियम के नियम 4 के अधीन एक अविकल सम बात के लिए दिया है कि उसे बंगलौर शहर में व्यवसाय करने के लिए नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाए।

२. उक्त व्यक्ति की नोटरी के रूप में नियुक्त पर किसी भी प्रकार का आक्षेप इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के बादही दिन के भंतर नियुक्त रूप में मेरे पास भेजा जाए।

[सं. ५/४३/८५-८-न्या.]

एस.गुप्ता, सचिव : विधिकारी

## MINISTRY OF LAW &amp; JUSTICE

(Department of Legal Affairs)

New Delhi, the 17th December, 1985

## NOTICE

S.O. 2.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of rule 6 of the Notaries Rules, 1956, that application has been made to the said Authority, under rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri K. V. Siva Prasad, Advocate, Ulscor, Bangalore-560008 for appointment as a Notary to practise in Bangalore City.

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this Notice.

[No. F. 5(43)/85-Jud.]

S. GOOPTU, Competent Authority

## विधि संत्रास्य

(राजस्व विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 17 दिसम्बर, 1985

स्टाम्प

का.आ. ३:—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का २) की धारा ९ की अधारा (१) के अंडे (ए) द्वारा प्रदत्त विभिन्नों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केंद्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा दिक्षित विभिन्न विभागों का अनुमति देती है जो उक्स कारपोरेशन द्वारा जारी किए जाने वाले वस करोड़ बासठ लाख, नियानवे हजार, दो सौ रुपये के अंकित मूल्य के १०,६२,९९२ अंगूठों पर (जौ-सौ रुपये के १५ प्रतिशत आवृत्ति विमोच्य असम्पर्वनीय) स्टाम्प शुल्क के कारण प्रभावी है।

[सं. ४३/८५-स्टाम्प—फा.सं. ३३/६१/८५-वि.क.]

## MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

## ORDER

New Delhi, the 17th December, 1985

## STAMPS

S.O. 3.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby permits

the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation (India) Limited to pay consolidated stamp duty of Seven lakhs, ninety-seven thousand, two hundred and forty-four rupees only, chargeable on account of the stamp duty on 10,62,992 (15 per cent Secured Redeemable Non-Convertible of Rs. 100 each) debentures of the face value of Ten crores, sixty two lakhs, ninety-nine thousand and two hundred rupees to be issued by the said corporation.

[No. 43/85-Stamps/F. No. 33/61/85-ST]

का.आ. ४:—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का २) की धारा २० की अधारा, (२) वारा प्रदत्त विभिन्नों का प्रयोग करने हुए और भारत सरकार विन मंत्रिनय (राजस्व विभाग) की दिनांक २९ जन, १९८५ की अधिकृतवान संख्या २५/८५-स्टाम्प/फा०सं० ३३/१/८५-वि.क. (का.आ. सं. २८७२) का अधिकृतवान करने हुए केंद्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा नीति दी गई सारणी के स्तम्भ (३) में स्टाम्प शुल्क की संगणना के प्रयोगार्थ इसी सारणी के स्तम्भ (२) में तदनुष्ठी प्रविष्टि में विनिर्दिष्ट विवेशी मुद्रा को भाग्यी मुद्रा में सम्पर्वित करने के लिए विनिमय की दर निर्धारित करती है:—

संख्या	विवेशी मुद्रा	१०० रु. के समतुल्य विवेशी मुद्रा की विनिमय दर
१	२	३
१. आस्ट्रियन डालर	१५५. १	
२. आस्ट्रेलियन डालर	११. ६५५	
३. वेल्जियम फ्रैंक	४४८. ५	
४. कनाडियन डालर	११. ३३५	
५. फ्रेन्च फ्रैंक	८०. ५०	
६. द्रुश्ये मार्क	२२. १५	
७. डच गिल्डर	२४. ९३	
८. फैन फ्रैंक	६७. ६०	
९. हांग कांग डालर	६४. ८०	
१०. इटालवी लीरा	१४९२८. ००	
११. जापानी येन	१७९७. ००	
१२. मलेशियन डालर	२०. १९	
१३. नार्वेजियन क्लोनर	६५. ९५	
१४. पांड स्टालिंग	५. ९२९५	
१५. स्वीडिश क्लोनर	६६. ६०	
१६. स्विस फ्रैंक	१०. १३०	
१७. अमेरिकी डालर	८. २७५	
१८. सिंगापुर	१७. ६५०	

[सं. ४४/८५-स्टाम्प/फा०सं० ३३/१/८५-वि.क.]

वौ.आर. मेहमी, अवर सचिव

S.O. 4.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 20 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) No. 25/85-Stamps/F. No. 33/1/85-ST (S.O. No. 187), dated the 29th June, 1985, the Central Government hereby prescribes in column (3) of the Table below the rate of exchange

for the conversion of the foreign currencies specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof into the currency of India, for the purposes of calculating stamp duty:

TABLE

S.No	Foreign Currency	Rate of exchange of foreign currency equivalent to Rs. 100/
1.	Austrian Schillings	155.1
2.	Australian Dollars	11.655
3.	Belgian Francs	448.5
4.	Canadian Dollars	11.335
5.	Denish Kroners	00.50
6.	Deutsche Marks	22.15
7.	Dutch Guilders	24.93
8.	French Francs	67.60
9.	Hong Kong Dollars	64.80
10.	Italian Lira	14928.00
11.	Japanese Yen	1797.00
12.	Malaysian Dollars	20.19
13.	Norwegian Kroners	65.95
14.	Pound Sterling	5.9295
15.	Swedish Kroners	66.60
16.	Swiss Francs	18.130
17.	U.S.A. Dollars	8.275
18.	Singapore Dollars	17.050

[No. 44/85/Stamp/F. No. 33/1/85-ST]  
B.R. MEHMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 1985

आयकर

का.आ. 5.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 122 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और इस संबंध में सभी पूर्ववर्ती अधिसूचनाओं का अधिलंबन करते हुए, केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्षकर बोर्ड एतद्वारा निर्देश देता है कि नीचे दी गई अनुसूची के स्तम्भ 1 में विनिर्दिष्ट रेंजों के अपीलीय सहायक आयकर अयुक्त, आयकर से निर्धारित उन सभी व्यक्तियों और आय को छोड़कर जिन पर क्षेत्राधिकार आयकर आयुक्त (अपील) में निहित है, उक्त अनुसूची के स्तम्भ 2 की तत्संबंधी प्रविधि में विनिर्दिष्ट आयकर परिमांडलों, बोर्डों और जिलों में, आयकर से निर्धारित सभी व्यक्तियों और आय के संबंध में अपने कार्य करेंगे।

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	रेंज	आयकर परिमांडल/वार्ड और जिला
1	2	3
1.	अपीलीय सहायक आयकर अयुक्त, रेंज "क", जोधपुर	1. केन्द्रीय परिमांडल, जोधपुर 2. विशेष जांच परिमांडल, जोधपुर 3. पाली, सुमेरगुरु, बलोटरा और नारमेड के सभी वार्ड। 4. भीलवाड़ा, बुरू और नामौर के सभी वार्ड।
2.	अपीलीय सहायक आयकर अयुक्त रेंज "ब" जोधपुर।	1. आ०स०आ०आयुक्त, रेंज "क" के सामने उल्लिखित परिमांडलों को छोड़कर जोधपुर के सभी वार्ड। 2. जालोर के सभी वार्ड।

1	2	3
3. अपीलीय सहायक आयकर अयुक्त उदयपुर रेंज, उदयपुर।	निम्नलिखित स्थानों के सभी वार्ड/परिमांडल :	3. संपदा शुल्क एवं आयकर परिमांडल, जोधपुर।
4. अपीलीय सहायक आयकर अयुक्त, बीकानेर रेंज, बीकानेर	1. उदयपुर 2. चित्तौड़गढ़ 3. सिरोही 4. वंसवाड़ा	4. संपदा शुल्क एवं आयकर परिमांडल, उदयपुर।
4. अपीलीय सहायक आयकर अयुक्त, बीकानेर रेंज, बीकानेर	5. संपदा शुल्क एवं आयकर परिमांडल :	निम्नलिखित स्थानों के सभी वार्ड/परिमांडल :
	1. बीकानेर 2. श्री गंगानगर 3. हनुमानगढ़ 4. संपदा शुल्क एवं आयकर परिमांडल श्रीगंगानगर	1. बीकानेर 2. श्री गंगानगर 3. हनुमानगढ़ 4. संपदा शुल्क एवं आयकर परिमांडल, बीकानेर।

यह कोई आयकर परिमांडल/वार्ड अथवा जिला अथवा उसका कोई भाग इस अधिसूचना द्वारा एक रेंज से किसी अन्य रेंज में अंतरित कर दिया जाता है, उस परिमांडल, वार्ड अथवा जिले अथवा उसके किसी भाग में किए गए कर निर्धारणों से उत्पन्न होने वाले और इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से तत्काल पूर्व रेंज के उस अपीलीय सहायक अयुक्त के समक्ष विचाराधीन पड़ी अपीलें जिनके अधिकार क्षेत्र से उस परिमांडल, वार्ड अथवा जिला अथवा उसका कोई भाग अंतरित किया गया हो, इस अधिसूचना के लागू होने की तारीख से रेंज के उस अपीलीय सहायक अयुक्त को अंतरित की जायेगी और उसके द्वारा निरपाई जाएगी, जिसके अधिकार क्षेत्र में उक्त परिमांडल, वार्ड अथवा जिला अथवा उसका कोई भाग अंतरित किया गया हो।

यह अधिसूचना दिनांक 1 नवम्बर, 1985 से लागू होगी।

[सं. 6480 (का०सं. 261/17/85-आ०क० न्या०]

सुरेन्द्र पाल अवर सचिव  
केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड

#### CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

New Delhi, the 31st October, 1985

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 5.—In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (1) of section 22 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and in supersession of all the previous notifications in this regard, the Central Board of Direct Taxes, hereby directs that Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income tax of the Ranges specified in Column 1 of the Schedule below shall perform their functions in respect of all persons and Income assessed to Income-tax in the Income-tax Circles, Wards and Districts specified in the corresponding entry in Column (2) thereof excluding all persons and income assessed to Income-tax over which the Jurisdiction vests in Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals).

## SCHEDULE

S.No.	Range	Income-tax Circles/Ward and Districts
1	2	3
1.	Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax 'A' Range, Jodhpur	1. Central Circle, Jodhpur. 2. Special Investigation Circle, Jodhpur. 3. All wards at Pali Sumerpur, Bilotre and Barmer 4. All Ward at Bhilwara Churu and Nagaur.
2.	Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, 'B' Range, Jodhpur	1. All Wards at Jodhpur except Circles mentioned against A&C Range, Jodhpur. 2. All Wards at Jalore. 3. Estate Duty-cum-Income-tax Circle, Jodhpur
3.	Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Udaipur Range, Udaipur	All Wards/Circles : 1. Udaipur 2. Chittorgarh 3. Sirchi 4. Banswara 5. Estate Duty-cum-Income-tax Circle at Udaipur.
4.	Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Bikaner Range, Bikaner	All Wards & Circles at : 1. Bikaner 2. Sriganganagar 3. Hanumangarh 4. Estate Duty-cum-Income-tax Circles at Sriganganagar 5. Estates Duty-cum-Income-tax Circle at Bikaner.

Whereas the Income Tax Circle/Wards of Circle or part thereof stands transferred by this notification from one range to another Range, appeals arising out of assessments made in that Circle, Wards or Districts or part thereof and pending immediately before the date of this Notification before the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of the Range from whom that Income tax Circle, Ward or District or part thereof transferred shall from the date of this Notification take effect be transferred to and dealt with by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of the Range to whom the said Circle Ward or District or a part thereof is transferred.

This Notification shall take effect from 18th November, 1985.

[No. 6480, F. No. 261/17/85- ITJ]  
SURENDER PAUL, Under Secy.  
Central Board of Direct Taxes

केन्द्रीय उत्पादशुल्क समाहृतीलय  
इंदौर, 18 नवम्बर, 1985

प्रधिकार सं. 12/85

का.पा. 8.—प्रधीकार, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद-शुल्क के पद पर पदोन्नति होने पर भी जे.पी. कौशल, प्रधीकार, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद-शुल्क (जे.पी.) ने

प्रधीकार, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क, रेज राजनांदगांव के पद पर विनांक 15-10-1985 के प्रवालि से कार्यभार प्रहण कर लिए हैं।

[का.पा. II(3) 7-गोप/85/6604]

एम. व्ही. रामकृष्ण, समाहृती

## CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE

Indore, 18th November, 1985

## NOTIFICATION NO. 12/85

S.O. 6.—Consequent upon his promotion as Superintendent, Central Excise, Group 'B', Shri J. P. Kaushal, Inspector, Central Excise (S. G.) has assumed charge as Superintendent, Central Excise Range, Rajnandgaon on 15-10-1985 (F.N.).

[C. No. II(3) 7-Con. 85/6604]

S. V. RAMAKRISHNAN, Collector

## वाणिज्य भंडालय

नई विलासी, 28 दिसम्बर, 1985

का.पा. ——केन्द्रीय सरकार नियंत्रित (क्षालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) प्रधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 17 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और क्षायर मैटिस का नियंत्रित (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1972 की उन बातों के लियाँ प्रधिकार फालते हुए जिन्हें ऐसे प्रधिकरण से पहले किया गया है या करने का सोप किया गया है, निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, भवानीतः—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ.— (1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम क्षायर मैटिस का नियंत्रित (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1985 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रकृत होंगे।

2. परिभाषा—इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संवर्ध से प्रभव्या प्रपेक्षित न हो—

(क) "प्रधिनियम" से नियंत्रित (क्षालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) प्रधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) अधिकृत है;

(ख) "प्रधिकरण" से प्रधिनियम की धारा 7 के अधीन स्थापित नियंत्रित निरीक्षण प्रधिकरणों में से कोई एक प्रधिकरण अधिकृत है;

(ग) "परिषद्" से प्रधिनियम की धारा 3 के अधीन स्थापित नियंत्रित निरीक्षण परिषद् अधिकृत है;

(घ) "क्षायर मैटिस" से बिजली करधा और तृप्तकरणों पर विनियमित क्षायर मैटिस प्रधिकृत है; और इसके अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित भी सम्मिलित हैं—

(i) क्षायर मैटिस की बटाईया;

(ii) क्षायर मैटिस के गलीये;

(iii) क्षायर मूर्जों;

(iv) क्षायर के कालीन (प्रज्ञप्ति कालीन);

(v) क्षायर मैटिस के अन्य कई प्रकार जो मद(i) से (ii) तक में सम्मिलित नहीं हैं;

3. निरीक्षण का आधार—नियंत्रित क्षायर मैटिस का निरीक्षण इस दृष्टि से किया जायेगा कि क्षायर मैटिस प्रधिनियम की धारा 6 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मान्यताप्राप्त विनियमों के प्रत्युप हैं (जिन्हें इसमें इसके पश्चात् मान्यताप्राप्त विनियम कहा गया है)।

4. निरीक्षण की प्रक्रिया—(1) क्षायर मैटिस का नियंत्रित करने का इच्छुक नियोक्ता अपने ऐसा करने के प्राप्त अपने सूचना सिविल रूप में नियंत्रित निरीक्षण प्रधिकरण के निकटतम कार्यालय को देगा।

(2) इस प्रयोजन के लिये प्रत्येक सूचना पोत लदान की आवधित तारीख से कम से कम बहतर घंटे पहले दी जायेगी।

(3) उपनियम (2) में निर्दिष्ट सूचना प्राप्त होने पर, अभिकरण नियंत्रित निरीक्षण परिवद् द्वारा इस संबंध में समय-समय पर जारी किये गये अनुदेशों के अनुमान कर्य मैटिंग्स के परेषण का इस दृष्टि से निरीक्षण करेगा कि वे मान्यताप्राप्त विनिर्देशों की अनुसृति है और नियंत्रित-कारी अभिकरण की सभी आवश्यक सुविधाएं देगा जिससे वह ऐसा निरीक्षण करने में समर्थ हो।

(4) अपना यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि कवर मैटिंग्स का परेषण मान्यताप्राप्त विनिर्देशों के अनुसृत है, अभिकरण परेषण में ऐकेंगों को इस डंग से सीलवर्च करेगा जैसा कि परिवद् द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट है, और उपनियम (1) के अधीन सूचना और परेषण के विवरण प्राप्त होने पर तीन (3) दिन के भीतर नियंत्रितकर्ता को यह घोषणा करते हुए प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करेगा कि परेषण इन संबंध में मान्यताप्राप्त विनिर्देशों की अनुसृति में है;

परन्तु जहां अभिकरण का ऐसा समाधान नहीं होता है, वहां वह उक्त तीन (3) दिन की आवधि के भीतर ऐसा प्रमाण-पत्र देने से इकार कर देगा और ऐसे इन्वार को सूचना उसके कारणों सहित नियंत्रितकर्ता को देगा।

#### 5. निरीक्षण का स्थान :—

इन नियमों के अधीन प्रत्येक निरीक्षण या तो;

(क) उस परिसर पर किया जायेगा जहां नियंत्रितकर्ता कवर मैटिंग्स का परेषण निरीक्षण के लिये प्रस्तुत करता है, परन्तु यह तब जब कि इस प्रयोजन के लिये वहां प्रत्यक्ष सुविधाएं विद्यमान हों, या

(ख) ऐसे प्रत्यन्त स्थान पर किया जायेगा, जो इस प्रयोजन के लिये अभिकरण द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट किया जाये;

#### 6. अपील :—

(1) नियम 4 के उपनियम (4) के अधीन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करने के इकार से अधिकतम कोई व्यक्ति ऐसे इकार की सूचना प्राप्त होने से दस दिन के भीतर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिये नियंत्रित विनियोगशालों के पैनल को जिसमें पैनल की कुल संख्यामें से एक संकम दो तिहाई सदस्य नेर सरकारी होंगे, अपील कर सकेगा।

(2) पैनल की गण पूर्ति तीन से होती।

(3) अपील प्राप्त होने के पन्द्रह (15) दिन के भीतर निपटा दी जायेगी।

(4) ऐसी अपील पर पैनल का विनिष्कय अंतिम होगा।

#### 7. निरीक्षण कीसी :—

कवर मैटिंग्स तथा कवर मैटिंग जटाइयों के लिये प्रति परेषण न्यूनतम 25/- रुपये के अधीन रहते हुए पोत लदान पूर्व मूल्य के 0.4 प्रतिशत की दर से तथा उत्पादन के दोरान बचालिटी नियंत्रण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत निरीक्षित परेषण के लिये पोत-पर्वत मूल्य के 0.2 प्रतिशत की दर से फीस दी जायेगी।

[सं. 6(2)/83-ई आई एंड ई पी]

#### पाद टिप्पण :—

का.प्रा. 1386 तारीख 3-6-1972

का.प्रा. 1425 तारीख 10-4-1982

का.प्रा. 755(इ) तारीख 15-10-1985

#### MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

New Delhi, the 28th December, 1985

S.O. 7.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963) and in supersession of the Export of Coir Mattings (Inspection) Rules, 1972, except as respects things done or omitted to have been done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely :—

1. Short title and Commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Export of Coir Mattings (Inspection) Rules, 1985.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963);

(b) "Agency" means any one of the Export Inspection Agencies established under section 7 of the Act.

(c) "Council" means Export Inspection Council established under section 3 of the Act.

(d) "Coir Mattings" means Coir Mattings manufactured on powerloom as well as handloom and includes :

(i) Coid matting mats;

(ii) Coir Matting rugs;

(iii) Coir mourzouks;

(iv) Coir carpets (Alleppey Carpets);

(v) Any other type of Coir Matting, not included in item (ii) to (iv).

3. Basis of Inspection.—Inspection of Coir Mattings intended for export shall be carried out with a view to seeing that the Coir Mattings conform to the specifications recognised by the Central Government under section 6 of the Act (hereinafter referred to as the recognised specifications).

4. Procedure of Inspection.—(1) An exporter intending to export Coir Mattings shall give an intimation in writing of his intention so to do to the nearest office of the Export Inspection Agency.

(2) Every intimation for this purpose shall be given not less than three days before the expected date of shipment.

(3) On receipt of the intimation referred to in sub-rule (2), the Agency shall inspect the consignment of Coir Mattings in accordance with the instructions issued by the Export Inspection Council from time to time in this behalf with a view to seeing that the same complies with the requirements of the recognised specifications, and the exporter shall provide all necessary facilities to the Agency to enable it to carry out such inspection.

(4) After satisfying itself that the consignment of Coir Mattings conforms to the recognised specifications, the Agency shall immediately seal the packages in the consignment in a manner as specified by the Council and shall within three days of the receipt of the intimation and particulars of the consignment under sub-rule (1) issue a certificate to the exporter declaring that the consignment is in conformity with the recognised specifications in this regard.

Provided that where the Agency is not so satisfied, it shall within that period of three days refuse to issue such certificate and communicate such refusal to the exporter along with the reasons thereof.

5. Place of Inspection.—Every inspection under these rules shall be carried out either :—

(a) at the premises at which the consignments of Coir Mattings are offered by the exporter for inspection, provided adequate facilities for the purpose exists therein, or

(b) such other place as may be specified by the Agency for the purpose.

6. Appeal.—(1) Any person aggrieved by the refusal of the Agency to issue a certificate under sub-rule (4) of rule 4, may within ten days of the receipt of communication of such refusal by him prefer an appeal to a Panel of Experts as may be appointed for the purpose, by the Central Government, consisting of non-officials of atleast two-thirds of the total membership of the Panel.

(2) The quorum for the Panel shall be three.

(3) The appeal shall be disposed of by the Panel within fifteen days of its receipt.

(4) The decision of the Panel on such appeal shall be final.

7. Inspection Fee.—A fee at the rate of 0.4 percent of F.O.B. value subject to a minimum of Rs. 25 per consignment shall be paid for Coir Mattings and Coir Mattting mats and 0.2 per cent of F.O.B. value for consignment inspected under inprocess Quality Control system.

[No. 6(2)|83-EI&EP]

Foot Note :—

S.O. 1386 dt. 3-6-1972

S.O. 1425 dt. 10-4-1982

S.O. 755(E) dt. 13-10-1985.

का. आ. ९.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, नियंत्रण (क्रान्तिकारी नियंत्रण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 17 की उपायाग (2) के अंतर्गत (ब) द्वारा प्राप्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए, तथा अधिनियम नं. का. आ. 2385 तारीख 17 जुलाई, 1967 के रूप में प्रकाशित जूतों का नियंत्रण (नियंत्रण) नियम, 1967 की उन वारों के सिवाय अधिकारांत करते हुए इन्हें ऐसे अधिकारण से पहले हिस्सा गया है, या करते का लोप किया गया है, तिमानिक्षित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात् :—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ :—

(1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम जूते तथा जूतों के संघटकों का नियंत्रण (क्रान्तिकारी नियंत्रण और नियंत्रण) नियम, 1985 है।

(2) ये रात्रेवत्र में प्रकाशन की सारीकृत को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. परिभाषाएँ :—इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो :—

(क) "चयनियम" से नियंत्रण (क्रान्तिकारी नियंत्रण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) अनुप्रीत है;

(ख) "अधिकरण" से अधिनियम की धारा 8 के अधीन बम्बई, कलकत्ता, होतीन, शिल्पी और मद्रास में स्थापित नियंत्रण अधिकारणों में से कोई एक अधिकरण अनुप्रीत है;

(ग) "अनुमोदित यूनिट" से उत्पादन के शैरान क्रान्तिकारी नियंत्रण की अपेक्षाओं की संतुष्टि होने हुए, नियम 4 के अधीन अधिकरण द्वारा अनुमोदित विनियम यूनिट अनुप्रीत है;

(घ) "प्रेरणादाता नियंत्रण" से यह युक्तिवाचक करते की प्रक्रिया अनुप्रीत हो रही द्वारा नियंत्रण के लिए प्राप्तिकरण जूते तथा जूतों के संघटकों द्वारा प्रयोग द्वारा अधिकरण द्वारा से अभिकरण करण द्वारा परीक्षण या नियंत्रण करते सातक विनियमों के अनुरूप है।

(ङ) "परिषद्" से अधिनियम की धारा 3 की अधीन स्थापित नियंत्रण नियंत्रण परिषद् अनुप्रीत है;

(च) "जूते" से सामग्री या चमड़े, कैनवस, रबड़, कपड़े, लकड़ी तथा कृतिग्राम आदि जैसे सामग्री के सम्मिश्रण से बैरों को सुनिश्चित रखने के लिए तथा कोस्ट्यूम के रूप में सैडिन, जूते या वूट के आकार में बैरे किमी भी आकार के जूते अधिकरण हैं तथा इसके अन्तर्गत पैदल सैर के जूते, बर्दी के जूते, मुग्जनार के जूते, घोंडों के जूते, घबग्गायिक जूते, विलांग तथा शल्य जूते समिश्रित होंगे।

(छ) "जूते संघटकों" से सामग्री या जूतों के विनियमाण के प्रयोग के लिए चमड़े, कैनवस, रबड़, कपड़े, लकड़ी या कृतिम जैसी सामग्री के सम्मिश्रण से बैरे कोई भी कैपिलेटिड या अर्व कैपिलेटिड संघटक अधिकरण है।

(ज) "उत्पादन के शैरान क्रान्तिकारी नियंत्रण" से ऐसी क्रान्तिकारी नियंत्रण प्रणाली अनुप्रीत है जिसके द्वारा विनियमाण एकक यह अनुमोदित करता है कि जूते तथा जूतों के संघटक सामग्री तथा संघटकों के कप विनियमाण, नियोक्षण, परिस्थिति तथा पैक्सिल के विभिन्न स्तरों पर नियंत्रणों का प्रयोग करते हुए विनियमों के अनुरूप करते के लिए परिषद् द्वारा अधिकरण द्वारा से विनियमित या कैपिलेट किए गए हैं।

(झ) "कानिक बौद्ध" से अनुमोदित यूनिट में अधिकरण के अधिकारियों द्वारा दोनों दोनों में उत्पादन के शैरान क्रान्तिकारी नियंत्रण अधिकारियों की अनुरूपता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किए गए दोनों द्वारा अधिकरण हैं, तथा

(ञ) "स्थान पर जांच" से परिषद् द्वारा अधिकरण द्वारा में उत्पादन के दौरान क्रान्तिकारी नियंत्रण की अनुमोदित यूनिट द्वारा दिए गए नियंत्रण परेवण की मात्रक अनुसूचिता सुनिश्चित करते के लिए अधिकरण द्वारा नियंत्रण अनुप्रीत है।

3. नियंत्रण का आधार :—

नियंत्रण के लिए आवधित जूते तथा जूतों के संघटकों का नियंत्रण यह देखते हैं कि नियंत्रण जूते तथा विनियम की अनुमोदित यूनिट द्वारा विनियमाण अधिकरण के अनुरूप है।

(क) नियम 4 के अनुमार अनुमोदित यूनिट द्वारा प्रयुक्त उत्पादन के दौरान क्रान्तिकारी नियंत्रण के आधार पर, या

(ख) परेवणादाता नियंत्रण के आधार पर, या

(ग) दोनों द्वारा।

4. उत्पादन के दौरान क्रान्तिकारी नियंत्रण :—

(1) कोई भी विनियम यूनिट द्वारा विनियमित जूते तथा जूतों के संघटकों का नियंत्रण करते का इच्छुक सत्ता विकास के पास उत्पादन के दौरान प्राप्ति क्रान्तिकारी नियंत्रण है उत्पादन के दौरान क्रान्तिकारी नियंत्रण के अवधीन अनुमोदित प्राप्ति करने के अपने आधार की सूचना देने हुए अधिकरण को आवेदन करेगा।

(2) विनियम यूनिट द्वारा प्रयोग में लाई गई उत्पादन के दौरान पर्याप्त क्रान्तिकारी नियंत्रण का नियंत्रण करते के लिए अधिकरण अवधारा करते तथा यदि उत्पादन क्रान्तिकारी नियंत्रण जारी है, अधिकरण कालिक दौरे तथा यारों पर जांच करेगा।

(3) आपना यह समाधान करते के प्रयोग के लिए कि अनुमोदित यूनिट द्वारा अनिवार्य उत्पादन के दौरान क्रान्तिकारी नियंत्रण जारी है, अधिकरण कालिक दौरे तथा यारों पर जांच करेगा।

(4) उत्पादन के दौरान, क्रान्तिकारी नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत यूनिट को विद्या गया अनुमोदित विनियम यूनिट का कम से कम सात दिन की सूचना देने के परवात परिषद् द्वारा इस बाबत

प्रधिकरण मानों के अनुमार अभिकरण द्वारा घासिय से किया जाएगा।

(5) यूनिट जिसका अनुमोदन घासिय से किया गया है, दोपों में परियोगित के पश्चात् पुनः अनुमोदन के लिए अभिकरण को नया आवेदन देगा।

#### 5. निरीक्षण की प्रक्रिया :—

(1) जूते तथा जूतों के संचालकों के परेषण का निर्वाचन करने का इच्छुक नियांतकार्ता निरीक्षण के लिए अभिकरण घों पैसा करने के अपने आशय की सूचना नियित में परेषण के भेजे जाने से चार दिन पूर्व प्रस्तुत करेगा। साकि अभिकरण परियोग द्वारा अधिकरण प्रक्रिया तथा नियम 3 के अनुमार परेषण का निरीक्षण कर सके।

(2) अभिकरण अपना यह समाधान कर लेते पर कि परेषण अधिकरण की अपेक्षाओं तथा सातक विनियोगों के अनुकूल है तो वह सूचना प्राप्त होने के बारे दिन के भीतर उसके कारणों सहित नियित रूप में प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करते से इकार कर देगा।

(3) परन्तु यहीं अभिकरण का ऐसा समाधान नहीं हो पाता है तो वह उस बारे दिन की अवधि के भीतर उसके कारणों सहित नियित रूप में प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करते से इकार कर देगा।

#### 6. निरीक्षण का स्थान :—

इन नियमों के अधीन प्रत्येक निरीक्षण नियमित परिसरों में किया जाएगा,

(क) विनिर्माण यूनिट के परिसर पर, या

(ख) उस परिसर पर जहाँ निरीक्षण के लिए माल प्रस्तुत किया गया हो परन्तु यह तब जब कि इस उद्देश्य के लिए वहाँ पर्याप्त सुविधाएं विद्यमान हों, या

(ग) पोत लदान पत्तन पर।

#### 7. निरीक्षण फीस :—

न्यूनतम बीम रुपए के अधीन रखने हुए, निरीक्षण के लिए दिए गए प्रत्येक परेषण के पोत पर्याल निःशुल्क मूल्य के प्रत्येक मी रुपए या उसके भाग के लिए पचास पैसे की बरे में पैसा निरीक्षण फीस के रूप में नियांतकार्ता द्वारा अभिकरण को दी जाएगी।

#### 8. अपील :—

(1) नियम 5 के उपनियम (3) के अधीन अभिकरण द्वारा प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करते के इकार से व्यक्ति कोई अपील ऐसे इकार की सूचना प्राप्त होने के दम दिन के भीतर केन्द्रीय मरकार द्वारा इष्ट प्रयोक्तन के लिए नियुक्त विशेषज्ञों के पैनल को जिसमें पैनल को कुल संडगा के कम से कम दो तिक्की सवस्य गैर सरकारी होने आविल फरसकेगा।

(2) पैनल की गणना तीत से होगी।

(3) अपील उसके प्राप्त होने से प्रदूह दिन के भीतर नियादा दी जाएगी।

[मिसिल सं. 6(3)/84-६ आई एण्ड ही पी]

S.O. 8.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963) and in supersession of the Export of Footwear (Inspection) Rules, 1967, published as notification No. S.O. 2385 dated the 17th July, 1967, except as respect things done or omitted to be

done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Export of Footwear and Footwear Components (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1985.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definition.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires :—

(a) "Act" means the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963);

(b) "agency" means any one of the Export Inspection Agencies established under section 7 of the Act at Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Delhi and Madras;

(c) "approved unit" means a manufacturing unit approved by the agency under rule 4 as having satisfied the requirements of inprocess quality control;

(d) "consignmentwise inspection" means the process of determining whether a consignment of footwear and footwear components meant for export complies with the standard specifications, by inspection and testing by the agency in a manner as laid down by the Council;

(e) "Council" means the Export Inspection Council established under section 3 of the Act;

(f) "footwear" means any form of footwear made of material, or combination of materials such as leather, canvas, rubber, textiles, wood and synthetics, to protect the foot and to serve as costume in the form of sandal, shoe or boot and includes walking shoes, dress shoes, occasional footwear, sports footwear, occupational footwear, orthopaedic and surgical footwear;

(g) "footwear components" means any fabricated or semi-fabricated component made of materials or combination of materials such as leather, canvas, rubber, textiles, wool or synthetics for use in the manufacture of footwear.

(h) "inprocess quality control" means a system of quality control by which a manufacturing unit ensures that footwear and footwear components are manufactured or fabricated to conform to the standard specifications by exercising controls at different stages of purchase of materials and components, manufacture, inspection, preservation and packing, in a manner as laid down by the Council;

(i) "periodic visit" means a visit made by officers of the agency to the approved unit at intervals to ensure compliance of the requirements of inprocess quality control in the unit; and

(j) "spot-check" means an inspection by the agency of an export consignment offered by an inprocess quality control approved unit to ensure its conformity to the standard specifications in a manner as laid down by the Council.

3. Basis of inspection.—Inspection of footwear and footwear components intended for export shall be carried out with a view to seeing that the same conforms to the standard specifications recognised by the Central Government under section 6 of the Act,—

(a) on the basis of inprocess quality control exercised by an approved unit in accordance with rule 4; or

(b) on the basis of consignmentwise inspection; or

(c) by both.

#### 4. Inprocess Quality Control :

(i) Any manufacturing unit intending to export footwear and footwear components manufactured by it and having inprocess quality control shall apply

to the agency intimating therein its intention to seek approval under inprocess quality control.

(ii) The agency shall arrange to assess adequacy of inprocess quality control exercised by the manufacturing unit and if satisfied it shall declare the manufacturing unit as an approved unit.

(iii) For the purpose of satisfying itself that necessary inprocess quality control is continued to be maintained by the approved unit, the agency shall carryout periodic visits and spot checks.

(iv) The approval accorded to the unit under inprocess quality control may be withdrawn by the agency, as per norms laid down in this regard by the Council, after giving a notice to the manufacturing unit of minimum period of seven days.

(v) A unit, whose approval has been withdrawn, may after rectifying the deficiencies, make fresh application to the agency for fresh approval.

5. Procedure of inspection.—(1) An exporter intending to export a consignment of footwear or footwear components shall submit an intimation for inspection, in writing, to the agency of his intention so to do, not less than four days prior to the despatch of the consignment, to enable the agency to carryout inspection of the consignment as per rule 3 and the procedure laid down by the Council.

(2) The agency, on satisfying itself that the consignment conforms to the standard specifications and requirements of the Act, shall issue an inspection certificates for export within four days of receipt of the intimation.

(3) Where the agency is not so satisfied, it shall within the said period of four days, refuse, in writing to issue the certificate along with the reasons therefor.

6. Place of inspection.—Every inspection under these rules shall be carried out :

- at the premises of the manufacturing unit; or
- at the premises at which the goods are offered for inspection, provided adequate facilities for the purpose exist therein; or
- at the port of shipment.

7. Inspection fee.— A fee at the rate of fifty paise for every one hundred rupees or fraction thereof the f.o.b. value of each consignment offered for inspection subject to a minimum of rupees twenty shall be paid by the exporter to the agency as inspection fee.

8. Appeal.—(1) Any person aggrieved by the refusal of the agency to issue a certificate under sub rule (3) of rule 5, may within ten days of the receipt of communication of such refusal by him prefer an appeal to a panel of experts as may be appointed for the purpose, by the Central Government, consisting of non-officials of at least two-thirds of the total membership of the panel.

(2) The quorum for the panel shall be three.

(3) The appeal shall be disposed of by the panel within fifteen days of its receipt.

[File No. 6(3)/84-EI&EP]

का. आ. 9:—केन्द्रीय सरकार, नियाति (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रद. शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैनर्स यूकास टीवी एम लिमिटेड पैड़ि मद्रास-600050 में विनियमित नीचे दिए थए आटो-मोबाइल के पुजों और संघटकों का नियाति से पूर्व निरीक्षण करने के लिए

4, 1986/PAUSA 14, 1907

[PART II—SEC. 3 (ii)]

मैनर्स यूकास टी बी एस लिमिटेड, को, जिनका रजिस्ट्रेशन कार्डिलय, 37 मौंट रोड, मद्रास-600006 में है, 17 दिसम्बर, 1985 से तांन आर वर्ष की प्रबंधि के लिए का.आ. 1484 तारीख 16 मई 1981 के अनुसार अधिसूचित गतों के रहते हुए, अधिकारण के रूप में मान्यता देती है। 14

- स्टार्टर मोटर
- डॉपनेमो
- बोल्ट्टा नियामक
- अप्रैल समंज्ञ
- फैलेर यूनिट
- विसरक
- वाइपर समंज्ञ
- विलूस स्क्रॉन

[का. आ. 5(3)/80-ई एड ई वी]

S.O. 9.—In exercise of powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby recognises for a further period of three years with effect from 17th December, 1985, M/s. Lucas TVS Limited, having their registered office at 37, Mount Road, Madras-600006, as the agency for inspection of Automobile Spares and Components as given below manufactured at M/s. Lucas TVS Limited, Padl, Madras-600050, prior to export subject to the conditions notified vide S.O. 1484 dated 16th May, 1981.

- Starter Motor
- Dynamo
- Voltage Regulator
- Head Light Assembly
- Flasher Unit
- Distributor
- Wiper Assembly
- Electric Horn.

[F. No. 5(3)/80-EI&EP]

का. आ. 10:—भारत के नियाति व्यापार के विकास के लिए कायर मैटिंग को नियाति से पूर्व क्वालिटी और निरीक्षण के अधीन लाने के लिए कठिय प्रस्ताव नियाति (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1964 के उपनियम (2) की अपेक्षानुसार भारत सरकार के विधिय मंत्रालय के आदेश सं. का. आ. 2984 तारीख 29 जून, 1985 के अनुसार भारत के राजपत्र भाग-II, अंक-3, उप-बंड (ii) तारीख 29 जून, 1985 में प्रकाशित किए गए थे ;

और उन सभी व्यक्तियों से जिनके उनसे प्रभावित होने की संभावना है, 12 अगस्त, 1985 तक आक्षेप और संकाय मार्गे गए थे ;

और उन राजपत्र की प्रतियो जनता को 31-7-1985 को उपलब्ध करा दी गयी थी ;

और उक्त प्राप्त पर जनता से प्राप्त आक्षेपों और मुकाबों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विचार कर लिया है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार की नियाति (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त व्यक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए नियाति नियमण परिषद से परामर्श करने के पश्चात यह राय होने पर कि उक्त उपनियम के अनुसरण के में और भारत सरकार के विवेत व्यापार मंत्रालय के आदेश सं. का. आ

1986 अक्टूबर 3 दूः, 1972 द्वारा प्रारम्भ गरकार के वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के अदेश में का. आ. 1125, नारोब 10 अर्थात् 1982 का उन आदेशों के मित्राय अधिकान करने हुए विनैं ऐसे अधिकान से पहले किया गया है या करने का लोप किया गया है, पारक के लियाँ ग्यारार के विकास के लिए ऐसा करना आवश्यक और समीचैन है कि अप्ति :—

1. (1) अधिकृतित करती है कि क्यर मैटिस नियात से पूर्व व्यालिटी नियन्त्रण और नियन्त्रण के अधीन होंगे;
- (2) इस आदेश के उपांच्छ में लिए गए क्यर मैटिस का नियात (व्यालिटी नियन्त्रण और नियन्त्रण) नियन्त्रण, 1985 के अनुसार व्यालिटी, नियन्त्रण और नियन्त्रण के प्रकार की व्यालिटी नियन्त्रण और नियन्त्रण के ऐसे प्रकार के रूप में विनियिष्ट करती है जो नियात से पूर्व ऐसे कार मैटिस को लाग, होगा;
- (3) निम्नलिखित को मान्यता देती है—
- (क) राष्ट्रीय तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों की तथा भारतीय नियात नियन्त्रण परियद द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त अस्ति निकायों के मानकों की;
- (ख) उत्साहों के आदेश की अनुसूची में विनियिष्ट मूलतम विनियोजनों की पूरा करने के प्रधीन संविधानक विनियोजनों की;
- (ग) उन विनियोजनों की जो उपरोक्त छंड (क) और (ख) के अधीन नहीं प्राप्त हैं किन्तु जो क्यर मैटिस के लिए नियात-कर्ता द्वारा सांविधिक विनियोजनों के रूप में घोषित ऐसे मानकों की प्रयोक्ता तथा अनुमोदन के प्रयोजन के लिए नियात नियन्त्रण परियद द्वारा नियन्त्रणों के नियन्त्रण अनुमोदित हों।
- (4) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ग्यारार के अनुक्रम में क्यर मैटिस के नियात को तब तक प्रतिषिद्ध करती है जब तक कि उसके साथ नियात (व्यालिटी विनियन्त्रण और नियन्त्रण) प्रयन्त्रियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 के अधीन स्वाप्त नियात नियन्त्रण प्रविकरणों में से किमी एक के द्वारा जारी किया गया इस आवाय का प्रमाण-पत्र न हो तो क्यर मैटिस उपरोक्त 3, के अनुसार मान्यता प्राप्त विनियोजनों के अनुरूप है और नियात योग्य है।

2. इस प्रविक्षण की कोई भी वात भारी केन्द्रों को क्यर मैटिस के वास्तविक नवनों के भूमि, समुद्र या आप भारत द्वारा नियोजन की लाग, नहीं होगी।

#### 3. परिमापाएः :—

इस आदेश में, "क्यर मैटिस" से विनो विनो करता और हवाहरवे पर विनियित क्यर मैटिस अभिवेन है, और इसके अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित गम्भीरता है :—

- (i) क्यर मैटिस की चटाईया;
- (ii) क्यर मैटिस के गतीचे;
- (iii) क्यर के भूरजोक;
- (iv) क्यर के कालीन (यत्पी कालीन);

क्यर मैटिस के कोई अस्ति प्रकार जो मर (i) से (ii) में सम्प्रसित नहीं हैं;

4. यह आदेश राजनय में प्रकामन की नारोक को प्रवृत्त होगा।

#### प्रनुसूची

क्यर मैटिस के लिए विनियोजन :—

#### 1. साधारण अपेक्षाएः :

1. 1 क्येता और विकेता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार क्यर मैटिस अलीन किए और लोक न किए हुए क्यर सूत से विनियित किया क्यर सूत से विनियित किया जाएगा। सूत दो ल्लाई होगा;

1. 2 क्यर मैटिस मूलत और सम्पूर्ण रूप से बनाया जाएगा।
1. 3 क्यर मैटिस सादा, रंगा हुआ और स्टैसिल किया जाएगा या उसमें डिजाइन बुने हुए होंगे।
1. 4 क्येता और विकेता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार क्यर मैटिस के गतीचे और मैटिम की चटाईया बनाई जा सकती है। ऐसी इका में मैटिम की चटाईयों या गत चाँचों के कटे हुए किनारों को या तो उचित सूती धारों से बनाया जाएगा या जूट या जूट रोकित या जमड़े की पटी (मादी, रंगीन या अलंकृत) से बनाया जाएगा या उसके किनारे दोहरे किए जाएंगे और मैटिम मैट्रम या गलीचे के अंदर अंतप्रथित किए जाएंगे या किनारों पर गड़ या सरें संग्राम जाएगा या रखड़/गड़ छाड़वर का प्रस्तरण लगाया जाएगा।
1. 5 क्येता और विकेता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार क्यर मूलोक तथा अलंकृती कालीन विभिन्न परिमापों में बनाएं जाएंगे। कटे हुए किनारे (विकल्पिक) दोहरे किए जाएंगे तथा कालीन में अंतप्रथित किए जाएंगे।
1. 6 क्यर मैटिस लकण या अन्य बाह्य सम्प्रसी के साथ साथ नहीं जाएगा।
2. विनियिष्ट प्रयोगाएः :—
2. 1 विशेष व्यालिटी संख्या की क्यर मैटिस अनुसूची में दिए गए उसके लिए विशेष व्यालिटी की संख्याएः की अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करेंगे या इस प्रयोजन के लिए नियुक्त विशेषज्ञों दे पैनल द्वारा बनाए गए और इस आदेश के अधीन मान्यता प्राप्त विनियोजनों के अनुसार होंगी।
2. 2 संरचना :—विशेष व्यालिटी संख्याएः की क्यर मैटिस सारणी में दिए गए उस व्यालिटी संख्याएः संरचनात्मक विवरण के अनुरूप होंगे या इस प्रयोजन के लिए नियुक्त विशेषज्ञों दे पैनल द्वारा बनाए गए और इस आदेश के अधीन मान्यता प्राप्त विनियोजनों के अनुसार होंगी।
2. 3 परिए और पिक :—क्यर मैटिस के पिरों की मूलतम संख्या तथा प्रति इकाईमीटर पिकों की संख्या सारणी में दी गयी अपेक्षाओं के अनुसार होंगी या इस प्रयोजन के लिए नियुक्त विशेषज्ञों के पैनल द्वारा बनाए गए और इस आदेश के अधीन मान्यता प्राप्त विनियोजनों के अनुसार होंगी।
2. 4 भारत :—प्रति वर्ग मीटर भार वह होगा जो नीचे सारणी में विनियिष्ट किया गया है या इस प्रयोजन के लिए नियुक्त विशेषज्ञों के पैनल द्वारा बनाए गए और इस आदेश के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त विनियोजनों के अनुसार होंगी।
2. 5 विमाएः :—क्यर मैटिस की विमाएः क्येता और विकेता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार नियोजन संविदा में विनियिष्ट के अनुसार होंगी।
2. 6 पिरों, बांने, भार विमाओं के संबंध में प्रनुजेय सहयत वह होंगे जो भारणी में दी गयी है।
3. ऐक्सिगः :
3. 1 क्यर मैटिस के पैकिंग क्येता और विकेता के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार होंगी। पैकेज लक्ष से कम 217 ग्राम प्रतिमीटर (7 औंस प्रति गज) वाले नए हैसियन डं लपेटे जाएंगे।

3.2 प्रत्येक ऐकेज पर निम्नलिखित विवरण लिखा जाएगा,  
प्रथमतः—

(क) अधिसूचित क्वालिटी संख्याक और ब्रांड का नाम;  
(ख) आकार;

(ग) वैकेज में टुकड़ों की संख्या;  
(घ) नियांतकर्ता/विदेशी केता का कोड/नाम, यदि कोई हो;  
(इ) ऐकेजों की कम संख्या;  
(झ) कूल भार;  
(झ) पोत लदान चिन्ह।

## सारणी I

हृषकरण। बैटिंग-बो ट्रूडिल की सार्वत्रीयता

(क) सामान्य विशेषताएँ—प्रत्येक वाना धाना ताने, धाग के कार तथा जींच से बारी बारी से निकाला जाता है, अर्थात् जब आड़े सिरे ऊपर की ओर होंगे तो समान सिरे नीचे की ओर होंगे तथा इसका विपर्यय होता। बैटिंग के दोनों ओर एक जैसा प्रदर्शन करेंगे तथा इसलिए बैटिंग दोनों तरफ से प्रयोग की जा सकती है।

(ख) संरचनात्मक अवैरो:

क्वालिटी संख्या	सूत का क्वालिटी	ताना		सूत के क्वालिटी	वाना	
		लगभग स्कोरेज	सिरे/डेसी मी० ग्रूनतम		ग्रूनतम प्रति भार कि०ग्राम मे०टर <sup>3</sup>	डेसो मी० पिक
एम २ए३	एंजेंगो ए	14	31	वाइकोम/जींच	11	1.55
एम २ए४	एंजेंगो ए	12	27	वाइकोम/जींच	9	1.70
एम २आर३	आर्टरो	13	29	वाइकोम/जींच	10	1.55
एम २वी३	वाइकोम	12	27	जींच	9	1.53
एम २वी२	जींच	9	20	जींच	9	1.40
एस २एम३	वाइकोम	11	22	वाइकोम/जींच	9	1.35
एस २एम१०	वाइकोम पतला	—	36	वाइकोम पतला	12	1.10
(2 x 1)						

## सारणी II

दो ट्रूडिल को टोपरो बुनाई

(क) सामान्य विशेषताएँ—दो ट्रूडिल की सावा बुनाई के समान छोगों लेजिन कथर मूत के दो या अधिक वाने ताने और बाने के अनुपार एक यात्रा नुसे जाएगी। इससे अस्तु में धारी और लिंग (टाइल) का डिजाइन वा जागा है। बैटिंग दोनोंतरफ से प्रयोग की जा सकती है।

(ख) संरचनात्मक अवैरो: (3 x 3, 3 x 2, 2 x 2)

क्वालिटी संख्या	धाने का क्वालिटी	ताना		वाना		प्रार कि०ग्राम मे०टर <sup>3</sup>
		लगभग स्कोरेज	सिरे/डेसी मी० ग्रूनतम	सूत का क्वालिटी	मिरे/डेसी मी०	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
एम २वी३	एंजेंगो ए	13	36	एंजेंगो ए/आर्टरो	16	1.82
एम २वी३.आर३	आर्टरो	13	26	आर्टरो	16	1.50
एम २वी३.वी३	वाइकोम	12	24	वाइकोम	13	1.53
एस २वीएम१	एंजेंगो ए	16	34	एंजेंगो ए	17	1.62
एस २वीएम३	एंजेंगो एम	12	25	एंजेंगो एम	12	2.62
एस २वीएम७	क्यू लैट्री	10	20	क्यू लैट्री	15	2.80
(4 x 4 युनाई)						

## सारणी III

## रबड़ की अस्तर संग्रह मैटिंग

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
एस 2आर२	आर्टरी	15/16	24/25	वाइकोम	12	12.9
सामने के बोच में दो लटियाँ जोड़ी जाएंगी						

## जालीवार छटाइयाँ :

(क) सामान्य विशेषताएँ: इस मैटिंग को बुनाई दो ट्रेडिंग को बुनाई की तरह द्वारा इस अस्तर के बाय द्वारा जाना जाता है। बोचों का कुछ दूरी पर इस अवस्था में रखा जाएगा कि जाली बन जाए।

(ख) संरचनात्मक स्थीरे:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
एस 2एम 2	बोच	9	8	बोच	7	0.70
एस 3एम 4	एंजेंगो ए	12	19*	आर्टरी	11	1.40
एस 3एम 6	वाइकोम	12	46	वाइकोम	40	0.40
प्रति मीटर						प्रति मीटर

\* (तोत) 3 लटियों के समान में।

## सारणी IV

## तील ट्रेडिंग बुनाई

(क) सामान्य विशेषताएँ: यह बुनाई दो ट्रेडिंग को बुनाई से दोटा और अचल दिल्ले वाली मैटिंग के लिए बनाई जाती है। इस प्रकार की बुनाई तिरछ़ा या लहरदार डिजाइन प्रस्तुत करती है। ट्रिवल लाइनें फैक्ट्रियल के बीच एक तरफ बनाई जायेगी। अतः मैटिंग दोनों ओर से प्रयोग नहीं की जा सकती।

(ख) संरचनात्मक स्थीरे:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
एस 3ए 3	एंजेंगो ए	14	31	वाइकोम/बोच	11	1.68
एस 3ए 5	एंजेंगो ए	12	27	वाइकोम/बोच	10	1.32
एस 3आर 3	आर्टरी	14	31	वाइकोम/बोच	11	1.60
एस 3बी 3	वाइकोम	12	27	वाइकोम/बोच	9	1.52
एस 3बी 1	बोच	10	32	बोच	9	1.40
एस 3एम 7	एंजेंगो ए	16	40	वाइकोम/अलगाड	11	2.00
एस 3एम 4	एंजेंगो ए	15	31	वाइकोम/बोच	11	1.52
एस 3एम 9	एंजेंगो 1/2 1/2	13	36	एंजेंगो ए	19	1.90
		17				

## सारणी V

## चार ट्रेडिंग बुनाई

(क) सामान्य विशेषताएँ: यह देखने में अधिक अलंकृत है तथा दोनों तरफ से प्रयोग में लाई जा सकती है जोर नहीं लाई जा सकती है। यह बुनाई ट्रिविल, आपसंबंध आदि जैसे नमूनों के प्रयोग में उच्च क्वालिटा का मैटिंग के लिए प्रस्तुत की जाती है।

संरचनात्मक स्थीरे :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
एस 4ए 2	एंजेंगो ए	14	31	वाइकोम	13	1.75
एस 4ए 4	एंजेंगो ए	12	27	वाइकोम	13	1.90
एस 4आर 2	आर्टरी	14	31	वाइकोम	13	1.68
एस 4आर 4	आर्टरी	12	27	वाइकोम	13	1.82
एस 4एम 4	एंजेंगो ए	13	32	वाइकोम	15	2.13
एस 4एम 13	वैपोर	6	14	वैपोर	7	2.80
एस 4एम 17	इवालेंडी	9	30	इवालेंडी	9	2.62
एस 4एम 22	वाइकोम पतला	20	40	वाइकोम	16	1.35

## सारणी VI

## विशेष रीड मैटिस :

(क) सामान्य विशेषताएँ : इस प्रकार की मैटिस यह दर्शाती है कि नामों की लिंगों के ओर साथ-साथ नाम घरते हुए अल्पतर रैंडन पर यह सुनिश्चित करते हुए बुने जाते हैं कि नामों का विवरण एक सार जिना एक दूसरे के ऊपर चढ़ा हुआ हो।

## (ख) संरचनात्मक अधीरे :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
एस आर १५३१	आर्टरी	१५	२६	वाइकोम	१८	१.४०

## बहु शाफ्ट मैटिस

(क) सामान्य विशेषताएँ : इस प्रकार की मैटिस में सामान्यतः ऐसे डिजाइन होते हैं कि जिसमें चार शेफ्ट बुनाई में अधिक की अपेक्षा होती है। करबे पर बुनी गयी अधिक सुन्दर डिजाइनों को छोड़ता तथा जैकरड मैटिस नक्काशियों में वैशार मैटिस की इस श्रेणी के अंतर्गत लाये गये हैं।

## (ख) संरचनात्मक अधीरे :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
एसओएम १	एंजेनो ए	१२	३०	वाइकोम	१४	.००
एसओएम २	एंजेनो ए	१४	२६	एंजेनो ए	१८	.००

## सारणी VII

## रिवेंज मैटिस

(क) सामान्य विशेषताएँ : संरचना में मैटिस दो ट्रेडिल बुनाई को है परन्तु रिवेंज का प्रभाव मतह पर पर मतह सकता है ये वाहारण साथे बुनी मैटिस की अपेक्षाकृत भारी तथा बर्नी होती है।

## (ख) संरचनात्मक अधीरे :

क्रांतिकारी सं.	डीला	ताता		बाता							घारें की क्रांतिकारी सं.	घारें की क्रांतिकारी सं.
		घारें की क्रांतिकारी सं.	घारें की क्रांतिकारी सं.	अनुमोदि सं.		घारें की क्रांतिकारी सं.						
				दिस	क्रांतिकारी सं.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
एस के १	एंजेनो ए	१५	एंजेनो ए	१२	२	१	२०	१०	आर्टरी	२०	२.३५	
एस के ३	वाइकोम	११	वाइकोम	१३	१	२	९	१४	वाइकोम	२०	२.४४	
एस के ७	वाइकोम	११	वाइकोम	१३	१	२	८	१६	वाइकोम	१६	१.८३	
एस के ८	आर्टरी	१२	वाइकोम	१४	२	१	१६	८	वाइकोम	१०	२.१४	
एस के १८	वाइकोम	१२	एंजेनो ए	१४	२	१	२०	१०	एंजेनो ए	१३	१.७०	
एस के १९	एंजेनो ए	१५	एंजेनो ए	१६	१	३	९	१४	एंजेनो ए	११	१.४०	
एस के २५	क्वार्टेंडी	९	एंजेनो ए	१४	२	१	१४	७	वेपोर	१०	४.१०	
एस के ३६	एंजेनो ए	१३	एंजेनो ए	१३	२	१	१४	९	क्वार्टेंडी	१६	३.२०	

## सारणी VIII

## विज्ञाती करबे से बर्नी :

(क) सामान्य विशेषताएँ : दो शाफ्ट, सीन शाफ्ट, चार शाफ्ट, और बहु शाफ्ट बुनाई से मैटिस विज्ञाती करबे पर भी ब्रार्ड बता है। यह ईड्रूप की मैटिस के मूलाकाले अधिक बर्नी होती है।

## (ख) संरचनात्मक अधीरे :

## दो ट्रेडिल की सादा बुनाई

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
पी २ ए १	एंजेनो ए	१३	२८	वाइकोम	१०	१.७०
पी २ ए २	क्वार्टेंडी/अल्टमूर्डी	१०	२२	वाइकोम	१०	२.००
पी २ ए ३	स्टर्क्स-	९	१६	वाइकोम	७	१.८०

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
पा० ८५ (1×2)	वर्षालैंड	९	२१	वाइकोम	१७	२.४०
पा० ८६	एंजेंगो ए	१५/१६	४२	एंजेंगो ए	११	१.७०
दो ट्रैकिं टोकरी के बुनाई :						
पा० ८७ ए० ८८ (2×2)	एंजेंगो ए	१४	३१	एंजेंगो ए/वाइरंड	१८	२.२०
पा० ८९०८ (2×2)	एंजेंगो ए	१४	४३	एंजेंगो ए/आर्टरी	१६	२.००
पा० ९१०४ पा० ९१०८ (1×2)	एंजेंगो ए	१३	२८	एंजेंगो ए/थल डीशा	१४	१.८०
पा० ९१०८ (१६ स्कॉर)	एंजेंगो ए	१५	३६	एंजेंगो ए	१९	१.८०
तीस ट्रैकिं बुनाई :						
पा० ९१ पा० ९१०९ (१८ स्कॉर)	एंजेंगो ए	१३	२८	वाइकोम	१४	१.८०
पा० ९१०९ (१८ स्कॉर)	१/२ एंजेंगो ए	१८	४२	एंजेंगो ए	२४	१.८५
पा० ९१०९ पत्ता०	१/२ २ प्लाई अलाई					

## चार ट्रैकिं बुनाई :

## सारणी IX

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
पा० ९३	एंजेंगो ए	१४	३२	वाइकोम/आर्टरी	१७	२.२०
पा० ९४	एंजेंगो ए	१४	२८	वाइकोम/आर्टरी	१०	२.००
पा० ९४५	२/३ एंजेंगो एम/	१३	२६	वाइकोम	१७	१.९६
मगावन के १/३ संसास						
पा० ९५६	२/३ एंजेंगो एम/	१३	२५	वाइकोम	१६	१.८०
मगावन के १/३ संसास						
पा० ९५७	एंजेंगो ए	१२	२३	वाइकोम	१४	१.८०
पा० ९५१०	एंजेंगो एम	१२	२७	वाइकोम	१४	२.२०
पा० ९५११	वर्षालैंड	९	१०	एंजेंगो ए	१६	२.१०
पा० ९५१२	एंजेंगो ए	१३	११	आर्टरी	१३	२.१०
वर्षालैंड		९	११			
बहु शाफ्ट बुनाई :						
पा० ९६०४१	एंजेंगो ए	१५	३२	वाइकोम	१८	२.२०
पा० ९६०४२	एंजेंगो ए	१५	३२	वाइकोम	१३	२.१०

## रिपोर्ट मैट्रिक्स :

क्र.सं.	तारा			बाला			सिर		
	दाला	सबूत	अनुवात	दाला	सबूत	दाला	सबूत	धारों का	ल्यूनतम गाँड़ भार कि. ग्राम.
वर्षालिटर संदर्भ धारों का क्यालिटा	लगावन सूत का स्कॉरेज क्यालिटा	लगावन सूत का स्कॉरेज	लगावन दाला सबूत	दाला	सबूत	दाला	सबूत	क्यालिटा	डे.मा.
पा० कैप०१	मगावन के	१२	मगावन के	१३	१	१	१०	१०	वाइकोम १४ २.००
पा० कैप०३	एंजेंगो ए	१४	एंजेंगो ए	१५	२	१	१८	९	एंजेंगो ए/आर्टरी १६ २.१०
पा० कैप०४	मगावन के	१२	मगावन के	१३	१	१	१२	१२	आर्टरी १३ १.८०
पा० कैप०५	एंजेंगो ए	१३	एंजेंगो ए	१४	१	१	१५	१५	बाच १६ २.२०
पा० कैप०६	एंजेंगो ए	१६	सासल	—	२	१	२२	११	सासल १८ २.००
पा० कैप०११	एंजेंगो ए	१८	अलाई पतला	—	१	१	२२	२२	अलाई पतला ३६ १.८५
पा० कैप०१२	एंजेंगो एम	१२	२ प्लाई	—	२	१	२०	१०	सासल ३३० २० ३.२०
			मार्गल ३३०						एमएसल/क्र.ग्रा.
पा० कैप०१४	एंजेंगो ए	१८	५ प्लाई गूट	—	१	१	११	११	११ ३६ १.८५

## धारणा X

## क्षयर मुख्योक्त

(क) सामान्य विशेषताएँ : ताने घागों का पूर्णक्षय से छिपाते हुए फैक्रिक के थोनों तरफ क्षयर मुख्योक्त या क्षयर कालीन (जनप्पी कालीन) प्रमुख हो। रंगन वाने घागों को प्रयोग करते हुए डिग्राइन बुने जाते हैं। फैक्रिक में ताने घागों का संबंध तुलनात्मक रूप से वानों से कम है।

(ख) संरचनात्मक इयोरे :

वाना			वाना			जारि कि. / प्रा. मि. *	
क्षालिटी संख्या	घागे की क्षालिटी	लगभग स्कोरेज	सिरे प्रति डे. मी.	घागे की क्षालिटी	लगभग स्कोरेज	सिरे प्रति डे. मी.	जारि कि. / प्रा. मि. *
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8
बी एम वी एन	वाइकोम	13/14	10	एंड्रेगो ए	13	38/40	3.05
बी एम वी बार	वाइकोम	13/14	10	कार्टरी	12/13	42/43	1.90
एच एम एन ब्यू	एंड्रेगो ए	14	5	क्यू.लैंडी	9	28	2.70
बी एम वी पी	वाइकोम	13/14	5	रोविंग	5/6	15/16	3.95
क्षयर कालीन (जनप्पी कालीन)							
बी सी एस बी	बीच	7/8	6	ब्रस्टमूडी	8/9	29/30	3.05
बी सी एस आर 1	वाइकोम	13/14	12	आटरी	13/14	52/53	2.45
बी सी एस ब्यू 1	ब्लॉकेडी	—	12 (3डे. मी., क्षीर्षेंडी	—	—	48/50	5.10
के लिए )							

\*सभी लक्षियों के दैन चिरे मजबूती से लोटे जाएं कम से कम गुनाई में एक तरफ छ. लक्षिया जाएं।

## धारणा XI

## बिना बुनी मैटिंग मैट्स

(क) सामान्य विशेषताएँ :— फैक्रिक बुना नहीं जाएगा। यह वस्त्रनित प्रक्रिया द्वारा नीचे हैसियन या सूती गेज के साथ आधार सूत सम्मिश्रित रखे शीट को बांधकर बनाया गया है।

(ख) संरचनात्मक इयोरे :—

क्षालिटी संख्या	प्रस्तरण समिधी	फैक्रिक की बनावट	बोधने तथा प्रसंस्करण	जारि कि. / प्रा. / मि. 2
1	2	3	4	5
प्रार एम ब्यू वी आर्ट	फैक्रिक की तरफ रखड़ वाला हैसियन 10 औंस क्षालिटी ।	जिप्लेटी समानांतर तथा निकट रूप से 10 स्कोरेज 5 प्लाई में गूंथकर बनाए गए।	बल्कनित करके भ्रंश और धिना धन्वे वाली एंटी शार्पीटेक वाली रखड़ लेटेशन का प्रयोग करते हुए प्रस्तरण सामयों से समानांतर गंधा द्वारा है—गर्म दबाव।	3.50
प्रार एम वी बी	हैसियन कपड़ा/नीचे सूती गेज लक्षिय तथा में प्राइविक रखर कितर, रंगन संषटक पुनः प्राप्त रखर तथा उचित रसायनों वाले राम्पित खर में से बनाई हुई शीट।	एंड्रेगों एम समानांतर तथा विना रोप छोड़े समान रूप से गूंथी 3X3 गुनाई में सीधे गूंथे हुए।	सोने में बल्कनित प्रसंस्करण द्वारा समिमित रखड़ शंत से समानांतर गूंथकर बांधों गई है चटाई के चार किनारों को रखड़ से मोल किए गए हैं चटाई का मोटाई 8 मि. मीटर।	4.52
प्रार वी एम प्रार	—यथोक्त—	समानांतर भ्रंश निकटसम रूप से गूंथे हुए 12/15 मि. मी. की रसी के बने हुए एंड्रेगो ए/आटरी क्षयर सूत प्रति डे. मी. रसी की संख्या 6/7	बल्कनित प्रक्रिया द्वारा सोने में रखड़ शीट के आधार महित रसी के समानांतर गूंथे हुए है छोटी तरफ पर रसी के कटे हुए सिरे रखड़ के किनारों से सोलावं दूरी।	6.50

1	2	3	4	5
भारती एन वाई	नवीन सुती गेज हैंगियन कपड़ा सागरे बैपोर धागा सतहों में दीर्घ- दीर्घवृत्तियकार रसी वल्कनित बृहुप सचे में प्राकृतिक रसर फिलर रंगीन इवर्यर पुरुष सात रबड़ तथा उचित रसायनों वाले सम्मिश्रित रबड़ में से बनाई गई एक शीट।	वृत्तियकार 1/15 मि. मी. से व्यास की 4 प्लाई में रस्सियों से बुड़े होंगे। रसी की मंडपा प्रति डे. मी. 6/7 होंगी।	प्रसंस्करण डाय रबड़गोंट के आधार सहित नींथी हुई होंगे। रसी के बड़े तिरे संतान साहों से मिले होंगे।	10.00
भारती टी. एस	— योक्ता —	फाईल के लिए वाइकोम धागा/ फाईल भास्तार पर एक दूसरे को बांधने के लिए लाईनों में गुण्डेवार होते हैं।	फाईल वल्कनिल प्रसंस्करण डाय रबड़ गोट के आधार सहित गयो होता है। फाईल ठोक होंगो जाहिए तथा समान रूप से कतरी बुई हो। बटाई को मोटाई 23 मि. मी.।	6.90

## विना युने कालीन

क्वारिटी संक्षेप	धागे की व्यासिटी	विनिर्माण की प्रत्रिया	भारत कि. प्रा. मीटर 3
एक बी. ब्यू.	कर्मसूती	3 ल्याईयों या ग्राहिक से गुण्डे कपर में बगे हुए प्रत्येक ल्याई कपर धागे को 2 लड़ियों से बनाई जाएगी। स्टेंसिंग; रसी जाएगी तथा संतान तिरे कपर सूतों से अंत प्रथित होते हैं।	2.80
रसी (डी बाई एस मी)	बैपोर	1.5 मि. मी. व्यास की 4 ल्याई बाली रस्सियों में मुड़ी होंगी। रसी तहों में गोल/प्रेश्चाकार छान में पास-गत ब्रेंडों होंगी। प्रत्येक सतह 3 टांक प्रति डे. मी. वाले कपर धागे अंत प्रथित होंगी। रसी के अंतिम तिरे संतान लिंगों से मिले होंगे। उहों की मंडपा प्रति डे. मी. 6 होती है।	4.20

## सारणी—12

कपर मैटिस, कपर मैटिंग के गलीयों, कपर मैटिंग की चटाइयों  
कपर मुरजोक और कपर कालीनों (अलप्पी कालीनों) के लिये स्त्रीकृत  
सहायता।

## 1. किम्बर्ग :—

जब तक कि केता और विकेता के बीच विनिर्दिष्ट रूप से अन्यथा  
कपर न हो, निम्नविवित सहायता प्राप्ति को जाएगी :—

## (1) कपर मैटिस :—

लम्बाई — 1% माइनस शूल्प  
चौड़ाई — 180 मि. मी.  $\pm$  13 मि. मी. तक  
— 180 मि. मी. तथा  $\pm$  25 मि. मी. से अधिक

## (2) कपर मैटिंग गलीयों तथा कपर मुरजोक :—

लम्बाई —  $\pm$  13 मि. मी.  
चौड़ाई — 180 मि. मी.  $\pm$  13 मि. मी. तक  
— 180 मि. मी. तथा  $\pm$  25 मि. मी. से अधिक

## (3) कपर मैटिस चटाइया :—

कपर कालीन (अलप्पी कालीन तथा विना युने मैटिस चटाइया  
तथा कालीन)

लम्बाई तथा चौड़ाई  $\pm$  13 मि. मीटर

## 2. ताना :—

प्रति डेसीमीटर जेन रिंगों की बंधाया सारणी में विनिर्दिष्ट होती या  
विशेषज्ञों के पैनल डारा बनाये गये और इस आदेश के अधीन मात्रता  
प्राप्त विनिर्देशों के प्रत्युत्तर होतो तथा विनिर्वित सहयताएं प्रत्युत्तर  
की जा सकती है।

## (1) कपर मैटिस

कपर मैटिस गलीये तथा  $\pm$  2 लड़ियों प्रति डेसीमीटर  
कपर मैटिंग चटाइया — 1 लड़ी प्रति डेसीमीटर

## 3. यन्ता :—

प्रति डेसीमीटर रिंगों की बंधाया सारणी में विनिर्दिष्ट के प्रत्युत्तर  
शूल्पी या विशेषज्ञों के पैनल डारा बनाये गये और इस आदेश के अधीन  
मान्यनाप्राप्त विनिर्देशों के प्रत्युत्तर होती।

108" (274 मि. मी.) तथा 109" (274 मि. मी.) से अधिक चौड़ाई के लिये प्रति डेसीमीटर 2 यिं वाली कपर मैटिंग, और कपर मैटिस  
गलीयों और कपर मैटिंग चटाइयों की रक्त में, 5% की माइनस सहयता प्रत्युत्तर को जा सकती है।

## 3. सार :—

प्रति वर्ग मीटर भारतीयों में विनिर्दिष्ट के प्रत्युत्तर दीया या  
विशेषज्ञों के पैनल डारा बनाये गये और इस आदेश के अधीन मात्रता-  
प्राप्त विनिर्देशों के प्रत्युत्तर होता। निम्नविवित सहयताएं प्रत्युत्तर होती :—

(1) कपर मैटिस और मैटिस गलीये :  $\pm$  7.5%

(2) कपर मुर्जोक, कपर कालीन

बिना इने कालीन :—5%

(3) यिना दुमी मैटिंग घटाईयां: ± 10%

4. गणना :—

प्रयुक्त नूत का स्कोरेज मारणी में दिये गये के भनुमार होंगा या विशेषज्ञों के पैनल डायर अनुमोदित गणना के लिये मूल्यों के भनुमार हीनी गणना के मूल्यों पर लग या माइनर की सहजता तथापि भनुमार होंगी।

[काइल में 6(2)/83-ई भाई एंड ई री]

New Delhi, the 28th December, 1985

### ORDER

S.O. 10.—Whereas for the development of the Export Trade of India certain proposals for subjecting Coir Mattings to Quality Control and Inspection prior to export were published as required by sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules 1964, in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated the 29th June 1985, under the order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce No. S.O. 2984 dated the 29th June 1985.

And whereas the objections and suggestions were invited till 12th August, 1985, from all persons likely to be affected thereby ;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette were made available to the public on 31-7-1985.

And whereas the objections and suggestions received from the public on the said draft have been considered by the Central Government ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government after consulting the Export Inspection Council being of opinion, that, in pursuance of the said sub-rule and in supersession of the order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Foreign Trade No. S.O. 1386 dated the 3rd June, 1972 and Order of Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce No. S.O. 1425 dated the 10th April, 1982, except as respect things done or omitted to have been done before such supersession, it is necessary and expedient so to do for the development of the export trade of India, hereby :

1. (1) Notifies that Coir Mattings shall be subject to Quality Control and Inspection prior to export ;

(2) Specifies the type of Quality Control and Inspection in accordance with the export of Coir Mattings (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1985, as set out in Annexure to this Order, as the type of Quality Control and Inspection which shall be applied to such Coir Mattings prior to their export ;

(3) Recognises—

(a) national and international standards and standards of other bodies recognised by the Export Inspection Council of India ;

(b) contractual specification, subject to the products complying with the minimum of the characteristics specified in the Schedule to the Order; and

(c) the specifications which do not fall under clauses (a) and (b) above but are approved by a Panel of Experts appointed by the Export Inspection Council for the purpose of examining and approving such standards declared by the exporter as contractual specifications for Coir Mattings

(4) Prohibits the export in the course of international trade of Coir Mattings unless the same are accompanied by a certificate issued by any one of the Export Inspection Agencies established under Section 7 of Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963) to the effect that the Coir Mattings conform to the specifications recognised under sub-paragraph 3 and are exportworthy.

2. Nothing in this Order shall apply to the export of bona fide samples of Coir Mattings by sea, land or air to prospective buyers.

### 3. Definition :

In this Order, Coir Mattings mean Coir Mattings manufactured on powerloom as well as on handloom and includes—

(i) Coir Mattings Mats ;

(ii) Coir Mattings Rugs ;

(iii) Coir Mourzouks ;

(iv) Coir Carpets (Alleppey Carpets) ;

(v) Any other type of Coir Mattings, not included in items (i) to (iv).

4. This Order shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

### SCHEDULE

#### SPECIFICATION FOR COIR MATTINGS

##### 1. General requirements :

1.1 The Coir Mattings shall be manufactured from bleached or unbleached Coir Yarn as agreed to between the buyer and the seller. The yarn shall be of two ply.

1.2 The Coir Mattings shall be firmly and evenly woven.

1.3 The Coir Mattings shall be plain, dyed or stencilled or may have designs woven into them.

1.4 The Coir Mattings may be made into rugs or matting mats as agreed to between the buyer and the seller. In such cases, the cut ends of the matting mats or rugs shall either be stitched with suitable cotton thread or bound with jute, rexin or leather webbing (plain, coloured or fancy) or ends doubled back and interlaced in the body of the matting mats or rugs or rubber-edged or glued edged or with rubber/rubro fibre-backed.

1.5 The Coir Mourzouks and Alleppey Carpets may be made into various dimensions as agreed to between the buyer and the seller. The cut warpends (alternate) shall be doubled back and interlaced in the body of the carpets.

1.6 The Coir Matting shall not be loaded with salt, sand or other extraneous matter.

##### 2. Specific requirements :

2.1 The Coir Mattings of a particular quality number shall comply with the requirements for that quality number as given in the Tables or be in accordance with the specifications formulated by a Panel of Experts appointed for the purpose, and recognised under this order.

2.2 Construction : The Coir Mattings of a particular quality number shall conform to the constructional details for that quality number as given in the Tables or be in accordance with the specifications formulated by the Panel of Experts appointed for the purpose, and recognised under this order.

2.3 Ends and Picks : The minimum number of warp ends and the number of picks per decimeter of Coir Mattings shall be in accordance with the requirements given in the Tables or be in accordance with the specifications formulated by the Panel of Experts appointed for the purpose, and recognised under this order.

2.4 Weight : The weight per Sq. mt. shall be as specified in the Tables or be in accordance with the specifications formulated by the Panel of Experts appointed for the purpose, and recognised under this order.

2.5 Dimensions : The dimensions of Coir Mattings shall be as specified in the export contract as agreed to between the buyer and the seller.

2.6 Permissible tolerance in respect of ends, picks, weight and dimension shall be as given in the Table.

### 3. Packing

3.1 The Coir mattings shall be packed as agreed to between the buyer and the seller. The packages shall be wrapped with new hessian of minimum 217 gram per meter (7 oz a yard).

3.2 Each package shall be marked with the following particulars namely :

- (a) notified quality number and brand name ;
- (b) size ;
- (c) number of pieces in the package ;
- (d) Code/name of the exporter/foreign buyer, if any ;
- (e) serial number of packages ;
- (f) gross weight ;
- (g) shipping marks.

TABLE—I

## HANDLOOM MATTING—TWO TREADLE PLAIN WEAVE

(a) General Characteristics : Each west thread is passed alternatively over and under successive warp thread, that is when odd ends are up even ends are down and vice versa. Both sides of the matting present the same appearance, and the matting is therefore reversible.

(b) Constructional Details :

Quality Number	Warp				Weft	
	Quality of yarn	Approx. scorage	Ends/dm Min.	Quality of yarn	Picks per dm. Min.	Wt. Kg/M <sup>2</sup>
M2A2	Anjengo A	14	31	Vycome/Beach	11	1.55
M2A4	Anjengo A	12	27	Vycome/Beach	9	1.70
M2R3	Aratory	13	29	Vycome/Beach	10	1.55
M2V3	Vycome	12	27	Beach	9	1.52
M2B2	Beach	9	20	Beach	9	1.40
S2M3	Vycome	11	22	Vycome/Beach	9	1.25
S2M10 (2x1)	Vycome thin		36	Vycome thin	12	1.10

TABLE—II

## TWO TREADLE BASKET WEAVE

(a) General Characteristics : Same as two treadle plain weave, but two or more threads of Coir yarn work together both warp wise and weft wise. This enables production of strips and check (Tile) Patterns. Matting is reversible.

(b) Constructional Details : 3x3, 3x2, 2x2

Quality Number	Warp				Weft	
	Quality of Yarn	Approx. Scorage	Ends/dm Min.	Quality of yarn	Picks/ dm. Min.	Wt. Kg/M <sup>2</sup>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
M2BR3	Anjengo A	13	26	Anjengo A/Aratory	16	1.82
M2BR3	Aratory	13	26	Aratory	16	1.80
M2BV3	Vycome	12	24	Vycome	15	1.58
S2BM1	Anjengo A	16	34	Anjengo A	17	1.62
S2BM3	Anjengo M	12	25	Anjengo M	12	2.62
S2BM7	Quilandy (4x4 weave)	10	20	Quilandy	15	2.80

TABLE III

## RUBBER BACKING MATTING

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
S2RB1	Aratory	15/16	24/25	Vycome	12	1.29
Two strands in the warp omitted at the Centre.						

## MESH MATTING

(a) General Characteristics : The weave of this matting is same as two treadle with the difference that the warp and weft strands are positioned at a distance to provide Mesh effect.

(b) Constructional Details :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
H2M2	Beach	9	8	Beach	7	8.70
H2M4	Anjengo A	12	19*	Aratory	11	1.40
H2M6	Vycome	12	46	Vycome	40	0.40
Per Mtr.						Per Mtr.

\*in groups of 3 strands

TABLE—IV

## THREE TREADLE WEAVE

(a) General Characteristics : This weave is employed to obtain a thicker and better looking matting than the two treadle type of weave produces a diagonal or a wavy effect. The twill lines are formed on the fabric on one side only Hence the matting is non-reversible.

(b) Constructional Details :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
M3A3	Anjengo A	14	31	Vycome/Beach	11	1.68
M3A5	Anjengo A	12	27	Vycome/Beach	10	1.82
M3R3	Aratory	14	31	Vycome/Beach	11	1.60
M3V3	Vycome	12	27	Vycome/Beach	9	1.52
M3B1	Beach	10	22	Beach	9	1.40
S3M2	Anjengo A	16	40	Vycome/Alapit	11	2.00
S3M4	Anjengo A†	15	31	Vycome/Beach	11	1.52
S3M9	Anjengo A†	13	36	Anjengo A	19	1.90
		17				

TABLE V

## FOUR TREADLE WEAVES

(a) General Characteristics : This is more ornate in appearance and can be either reversible or non-reversible. This weave is used for production of superior quality mattings in a variety of patterns such as Twill, Diamond, etc.

(b) Constructional Details :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
M4A2	Anjengo A	14	31	Vycome	13	1.75
M4A4	Anjengo A	12	27	Vycome	13	1.90
M4R2	Aratory	14	31	Vycome	13	1.68
M4R4	Aratory	12	27	Vycome	13	1.82
S4M4	Anjengo A	13	32	Vycome	15	2.13
S4M13	Baypore	6	14	Baypore	7	2.80
S4M17	Quilandy	9	20	Quilandy	9	2.62
S4M22	Vycome thin	20	40	Vycome	17	1.35

TABLE VI

## SPECIAL REED MATTINGS

(a) General Characteristics : This type of matting exhibits warp strands in pairs working together is woven on closer reeds to ensure distribution of warp uniformly without over-lapping.

(b) Constructional Details :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SR4M1	Aratory	15	26	Vycome	18	1.40

## MULTI SHAFT MATTING

(a) General Characteristics : These mattings generally incorporate designs which require more than four shaft weave. Mattings with more elaborate patterns woven on looms mounted with dobby and Jacquard shedding mechanisms are also brought under this category.

(b) Constructional Details :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOM1	Anjengo A	12	30	Vycome	14	2.00
SOM2	Anjengo A	14	26	Angengo A	18	2.00

## RIBBED MATTINGS:

(a) General Characteristics : Mattings are Two Treadle weave in construction, but exhibit ribbed effect on the surface. They are comparatively heavier and denser than the ordinary plain weave Mattings.

(b) Constructional details :

Quality No.	Warp				Weft				Picks min. dm.	Wt. Kg. M <sup>2</sup>	
	Slack		Light		Ratio		Ends				
	quality of yarn	App. Sec.	Quality of yarn	App. Sec.	Slack	Tight	Slack	Tight	Quality of yarn		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SK1	Anjengo A	15	Anjengo A	17	2	1	20	10	Aratory	20	2.35
SK3	Vycome	11	Vycome	13	1	2	9	18	Vycome	20	2.44
SK7	Vycome	11	Vycome	13	1	2	8	16	Vycome	16	1.83
SK8	Aratory	12	Vycome	14	2	1	16	8	Vycome	16	2.14
SK18	Vycome	12	Anjengo A	14	2	1	20	10	Anjengo A	18	3.00
SK19	Anjengo A	15	Anjengo A	16	1	2	9	18	Anjengo A	22	2.20
SK25	Quillandy	9	Anjengo A	14	2	1	14	7	Bypore	10	4.10
SK26	Anjengo A	13	Anjengo A	13	2	1	18	9	Quillandy	16	3.20

TABLE VIII  
POWERLOOM

(a) General Characteristics : Mattings in two shaft, three shaft, four shaft and Multi shaft weaves are produced on powerloom also. They are comparatively denser than the Handloom Mattings.

(b) Constructional Details :

## TWO TREADLE PLAIN WEAVE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
P2A1	Anjengo A	13	28	Vycome	13	1.70
P2A2	Quillandy/Ashtamudy	10	22	Vycome	10	2.00
P2A3	- do -	9	16	Vycome	7	1.80
P2A4 (1x2)	Quillandy	9	21	Vycome	17	2.40
P2A6	Angengo A	15/16	42	Angengo A	11	1.70

## TWO TREADLE BASKET WEAVE

P2BA2 (2x2)	Anjengo A	14	32	Anjengo A/Aratory	18	2.20
P2BA3 ( 2x2)	Anjengo A	14	28	Anjengo A/Aratory	16	2.00
P2BA4	Anjengo A	13	28	Anjengo A loose twist	14	1.80
P2BA8 (1x2)	Anjengo A	15	36	Anjengo A (16 score)	18	1.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>THREE TREADLE WEAVE</b>						
P3A1 P3A2 }	Anjengo A 1/2 Anjengo A 18 score 1/22 ply Aloe thin }	13	28 42	Vy come Anjengo A (18 score)	14 24	1.80 1.85

TABLE IX

**FOUR TREADLE WEAVE**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
P4A2	Anjengo A	14	32	Vycome/Aratory	17	2.20
P4A3	Anjengo A	14	28	Vycome/Aratory	16	2.00
P4A4	2/3 Anjengo M/Mangadan K 1/3 Sisal	13	26	Vycome	17	1.96
P4A5	2/3 Anjengo M/Mangadan K 1/3 Sisal	13	25	Vycome	16	1.80
P4A7	Anjengo A	12	28	Vycome	14	1.80
P4A10	Anjengo M	12	27	Vycome	14	2.20
P4A11	Quilandy	9	10	Anjengo A	16	2.10
P4A13	Anjengo A Quilandy	13 9	11	Aratory	13	2.10
<b>MULTI SHAFT WEAVE</b>						
POA1	Anjengo A	15	32	Vycome	18	2.20
POA2	Anjengo A	15	32	Vycome	13	2.10

**RIBBED MATTINGS**

Quality No.	WARP				WEFT				Picks min. dm.	Wt. Kg. M <sup>2</sup>		
	Slack		Tight		Ratio		Ends					
	quality of yarn	App. Scs.	Quality of yarn	App. Scc.	Slack	Tight	Slack	Tight				
PKM1	Mangadan K	12	Mangadan K	13	1	1	10	10	Vycome	14	2.00	
PKM3	Anjengo A	14	Anjengo A	15	2	1	18	9	Anjengo A/ Aratory	16	2.10	
PKM4	Mangadan K	12	Mangadan K	13	1	1	12	12	Aratory	13	1.80	
PKM5	Anjengo A	13	Anjengo A	14	1	1	15	15	Beach	16	2.20	
PKM8	Anjengo A	16	Sisal	—	2	1	22	11	Sisal	18	2.00	
PKM12	Anjengo A	18	Thin Aloe	—	1	1	22	22	Thin Aloe	36	1.85	
PKM13	Anjengo M	12	2 ply sisal- 330 Ms/Kg.	—	2	1	20	10	Sisal 330 Ms/Kg.	20	3.20	
PKM14	Anjengo A	18	5 ply Jute	—	1	1	22	22	3 ply Jute	36	1.85	

**TABLE - X**  
**COIR MOURZOUK**

(a) General Characteristics: In Coir Mourzouks and Coir Carpets (Alleppey Carpets) weft predominates on both sides of the fabric concealing the warp threads completely. The designs are woven by using coloured weft threads. The number of warp threads in the fabric are comparatively lesser than the weft.

(b) Constructional Details :

Quality No.	WARP			WEFT				Weight Kg./M <sup>2</sup>
	Quality of Yarn	Approx. scoreage	Ends per dm.	Quality of Yarn	Approx. scoreage	Picks per dm		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
44 BMVN	Vycome	13/14		10 Anjengo A	13	38/40		2.05
45 BMVR	-do-	13/14		10 Aratory	12/13	42/43		1.90
46 SMNQ	Anjengo	14		5 Quilandy	9	20		2.70
47 BMVP	Vycome	13/14		5 Roping	5/6	15/16		3.95

**COIR CARPETS (ALLEPPEY CARPETS)**

48 BCSD	Beach	7/8	6*	Ashtamudy	8/9	29/30	3.05
49 BCSR 1	Vycome	13/14	12	Aratory	13/14	52/53	2.45
50 BCSQ 1	Quilandy	—	12 (for 3 dm)	Quilandy	—	48/50	5.20

\*All the strands of Chain Ends have to be securely tucked in at least to within six strands of the weft on one side.

**TABLE XI**

**NON-WOVEN MATTING MATS**

(a) General Characteristics : The fabric is not woven. It is formed by bonding to the compounded rubber sheet base, with hessian or cotton gauze underlay, by vulcanising process.

(b) Constructional Details:

Quality No.	Base material	Formation of fabric	Bonding and processing		Weight Kg./M <sup>2</sup>
			4	5	
1	2	3			
RMQB 1	Hessian 100z quality latex-backed.	Quilandy 10 score yarn made into 5 ply braid laid parallelly and closely.	The parallelly laid braid is bonded with the base material using rubber latex containing vulcanising ingredients & non-staining anti-oxidents-Hot pressed.	3.50	
RMPB	A sheet formed out of compounded rubber containing natural rubber, fillers, colouring ingredients reclaimed rubber and suitable chemicals, in a mould with hessian cloth/ cotton gauze underlay.	anjengo Myarn 3x3 ply flat uniform braids laid parallelly and closely.	The parallelly laid braid is bonded with compounded rubber sheet by vulcanising process in the mould. The four edge of the mat are sealed with rubber edging mat thickness-8mm.	4.52	
RBMR	-do-	Anjengo A/Aratory Coir Yarn made into rope of 12/15mm diameter, laid parallelly and closely. No. of Ropes per dm. 6/7	The parallelly laid rope is bonded with the base rubber sheet in a mould by vulcanising process. The cut end of the rope at the short sides are sealed with rubber edging.	6.50	

	1	2	3	4	5
RBMY	A sheet formed out of compounded rubber containing natural rubber, fillers, colouring ingredients, reclaimed rubber and suitable chemicals, in a mould with hessian cloth/ cotton gauze underlay.	Beypore yarn twisted into 4 ply rope of 12/15 mm. diameter wound elliptically in layers. No. of ropes per dm. 6/7.	The elliptically wound rope is bonded with the base rubber sheet by vulcanising process. The cut end of the rope is merged with the adjacent layer.		10.00
RBTM	-do-	Vycome yarn for the pile. The pile is tufted in rows close to each other on the base.	The pile is bonded with the base rubber sheet by vulcanising process. The pile should be compact and evenly sheared. Mat thickness-23 mm.		6.90

## NON-WOVEN CARPETS

Quality No.	Quality of Yarn	Process of manufacture	Weight Kg./M <sup>2</sup>
FBQ 1	Quilandy	Made into Coir braid of 3 ply or more. Each ply is formed by laying 2 strands of Coir yarn. The braid is placed lat and the adjacent layers are interlocked with coir yarn.	2.80
ROPE	Beypore	Twisted into 4 ply shroud laid rope of 15 mm. diameter. The rope is very	4.20
DISC		closely wound into circular/oval shape in layers. Each layer is interlocked with coir yarn having a minimum of 3 stitche per every 2 dm. The cut end of the rope is merged with the adjacent layer. The minimum No. of layers per dm. 6.	

TABLE XII

Tolerance permitted for Coir Mattings, Coir Mattings rugs, Matting-mats, Coir Mourzouks and Coir carpets (Alleppey Carpets)

## I. Dimensions

Unless specifically agreed otherwise between the buyer and the seller the following tolerances in dimensions shall be allowed.

## (i) Coir Mattings :

Length                     $\pm 1\%$  minus nil.  
Width                    - upto 180 cm  $\pm 13$  mm.  
                          - above 180 cm.  $\pm 25$  mm.

## (ii) Coir Mattings rugs and Coir Mourzouks

Length                     $\pm 13$  mm.  
                          - upto 180 cm.  $\pm 13$  mm.  
                          - above 180 cm.  $\pm 25$  mm.

## (iii) Coir Matting mats

Coir carpets Alleppey carpets &  
Non-woven matting mats & carpets.  
Length & Width.             $\pm 13$  mm.

## II. Warp

The No. of chain ends per dm. shall be as specified in the Tables or be in accordance with the specifications formulated by

lated by the Panel of Experts and recognised under this order. The following tolerances may however be allowed :—

(i) Coir Mattings.  
Coir Matting rugs.  
and coir mattings  
mats.

$\pm 2$  strands per dm.  
— 1 strand per dm.

## III. Weft

The No. of picks per dm. shall be as specified in the Tables or be in accordance with the specifications formulated by the Panel of Experts and recognised under this order.

A minus tolerance of 5% may however be allowed in the case of Coir Mattings, Coir Matting rugs, and Coir Matting Mats upto a width of 108" (274 cms.) and for width over 108" (274 cms.) 2 picks per D.M.

## IV. Weight.:

The weight per Sq. m. shall be as specified in the Table or be in accordance with the specifications formulated by the Panel of Experts and recognised under this order. The following tolerances are allowed :—

(i) Coir Mattings and —Mattings rugs.)            +7.5%  
(ii) Coir Mourzouks Coir Carpets &  
Non-woven carpets.                                    — 5%  
(iii) Non-woven matting mats                             $\pm 10\%$

## V. Scorages :

The scorage of the yarn used shall be as given in the table or in accordance with the values for scorage approved by the Panel of experts. A tolerance of plus or minus ten however be allowed on the values of the scorages.

F. No. 6(2)/83-EL&amp;EP

## प्रादेश

कांगड़ा 11—भारत के नियंत्रण व्यापार के विकास के लिये जूते और जूतों के संघटकों को नियंत्रण से पूर्व क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के अधीन लाने के लिये कतिपय प्रस्ताव नियंत्रण (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1964 के नियम 11 के उपनियम (2) की अधिकानुसार, भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. कांगड़ा 2384 तारीख 17 जूलाई, 1967 का अधिकान करते हुए, भारत के राजपत्र, भाग-II, खंड-3, उपखंड (ii) तारीख 29 जून, 1985 में सं. कांगड़ा 2893 तारीख 29 जून, 1985 के रूप में प्रकाशित किये गये थे।

और, ऐसे सभी व्यक्तियों के जिसके उनसे प्रभावित होने भी संभावना थी उक्त अधिकान के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन में वैतानीम दिन के भीतर प्राप्त और सुसाव राखी गये थे,

और उक्त राजपत्र की प्रतियां जनता को 31-7-1985 तक उपलब्ध कर दी गई थीं;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उक्त प्राप्ति प्रादेश पर जनता में प्राप्त अधिकानों और मुकाबों पर विचार कर लिया गया है;

अस: यद्य, केन्द्रीय सरकार, नियंत्रण (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, तथा उक्त अधिसूचना सं. कांगड़ा 2384 को उन बातों के लियाय अधिकान करते हुए, जिन्हें ऐसे अधिकान से पहले किया गया है या करते का लोप किया गया है, नियंत्रण निरीक्षण परिवर्त में परामर्श करने के पश्चात् अपनी यह राय होने पर कि भारत के नियंत्रण व्यापार के विकास के लिये ऐसा करना आवश्यक और स्थोरीय है, इसके द्वारा—

(1) यह अधिसूचित करती है कि जूते तथा जूतों के संघटकों का नियंत्रण से पूर्व क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण किया जायेगा;

(2) जूते तथा जूतों के संघटकों का नियंत्रण (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1985 के अनुसार क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के प्रकार की क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के ऐसे प्रकार के रूप में विनियिष्ट करती है जो ऐसे जूते तथा जूतों के संघटकों को नियंत्रण से पूर्व लागू किया जायेगा;

(3) नियन्त्रित को मन्तव्य देनी है—

(1) गल्लीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों को, या

(2) विदेशी केता द्वारा अनुमोदित किये गये नमूनों सहित, नियंत्रित करती द्वारा मिले गए संविधात्मक विनियोगों और सकारी विनियोगों को जैसा कि नियंत्रित करता है जैसे तथा जूतों के संघटकों के नियमानुसार विनियोगों के रूप में।

(4) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के अनुक्रम में ऐसे जूते तथा जूतों के संघटकों के नियंत्रण को तब तक प्रतिष्ठित करती है जब तक कि उसके साथ उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 के अधीन स्थापित अधिकारणों में से किसी एक द्वारा जारी किया गया इस अधिकार का प्रमाण पत्र न हो कि जैसे तथा जूतों के संघटकों का परेषण नियंत्रण योग्य है।

3. इस आदेश की कोई भी धारा भावी केनाओं को भू-भाग, समुद्र-भाग या बायोमर्ज द्वारा जैसे तथा जूतों के संघटकों के प्राणिक व्यापार के नमूनों के लिये नियंत्रण को लागू नहीं होगी जहां ऐसा नियंत्रण प्रत्येक दिनांक और/या आकार में पांच जोड़ी जूतों तक ही संभव है।

3. इस अधिकान में—

(1) “जूते” से सामग्री, या चमड़े, केनवस, रबड़, कपड़े, लकड़ी तथा छत्रिम भावि जैसी सामग्री के मध्यमें से वैरों को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये तथा कोस्ट्यूम के रूप में मेडिन, जैन या बट के आकार में बने किसी भी आकार के जूते अधिकृत हैं तथा इसके अन्तर्गत वैदल में जूते, बर्डी के जूते, सुप्रबसर के जूते, खेलों के जूते, व्यवसायिक जूते, विमानग तथा शल्य जूते सम्मिलित होंगे।

(2) “जूते संघटकों” से सामग्री या जूतों के विनियोग के प्रयाग के लिये चमड़े, केनवस, रबड़, कपड़े, लकड़ी या छत्रिम जैसी सामग्री के मध्यमें से बने कोई भी फेब्रिकेटिड या अर्ध फेब्रिकेटिड संघटक अधिकृत हैं।

[मिमिन सं. 6(3)/84-ई आई एंड ई पी]

## ORDER

S.O. 11.—Whereas for the development of the export trade of India certain proposals for subjecting Footwear and Footwear Components to quality control and inspection prior to export were published as required by sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964 in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated the 29th June, 1985 as S.O. 2893 dated the 29th June 1985 in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce No. S.O. 2384 dated 17th July, 1967;

And whereas the objections and suggestions were invited from all persons likely to be affected thereby within forty-five days of the publication of the said Order in Official Gazette;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette were made available to the public on the 31-7-1985.

And whereas objections or suggestions received from the public on the said draft order have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963) and in supersession of the said notification No. S.O. 2384 except as respect things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government, after consultation with the Export Inspection Council, being of opinion that it is necessary and expedient so to do for the development of the export trade of India, hereby,

(1) Notifies that footwear and footwear components shall be subject to quality control and inspection prior to export;

(2) Specifies the type of quality control and inspection in accordance with the Export of Footwear and Footwear Components (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1985, as the type of quality control and inspection which shall be applied to such footwear and footwear components prior to export;

(3) Recognises—

(i) national or international standards, or

(ii) contractual specifications or technical specifications written down by the exporter, alongwith samples approved by the foreign buyer as declared by the exporter, as the standard specifications for such footwear and footwear components;

(4) Prohibits the export in the course of international trade of such footwear and footwear components unless every consignment thereof is accompanied by a certificate issued by one of the agencies established under section 7 of the said Act to the effect that the consignment of footwear and footwear components are exportworthy.

2. Nothing in this order shall apply to the export by land, sea or air of bona fide trade samples of footwear and footwear components to the prospective buyers, where such export is confined to five pairs of footwear in each design and/or size.

3. In this order—

- (i) "footwear" means any form of footwear made of materials or combination of materials such as leather, canvas, rubber, textile, wood and synthetics, to protect the foot or to serve as a costume, in the form of sandal, shoe or boot and includes walking shoes, dress shoes, occasional footwear, sports footwear, occupational footwear, orthopaedic and surgical footwear;
- (ii) "footwear components" means any fabricated or semi-fabricated components made of materials or combination of materials such as leather, canvas, rubber, textiles wood or synthetics for use in the manufacture of footwear.

[F. No. 6(3)/84-EI&EP]

(याणिज्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 4, जनवरी 1986

का.आ 12—केन्द्रीय सरकार, नियंत्रित (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों प्रयोग करने हुए, मैसर्स टाटा इंजिनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कंपनी निमिटेड, जमशेवपुर-10 में विनियमित आटोमोबाइल के पुर्जों, संचाटकों और अपमाधनों का नियंत्रण करने के लिए, मैसर्स टाटा इंजिनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कंपनी निमिटेड को जिनका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय बम्बई हाउस, 24, होमी मोर्डी स्ट्रीट, बम्बई-400023 में है अधिकारण के रूप में एक वर्ष के स्थान पर 16 मई, 1985 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए स्वयं प्रमाणीकरण की सुविधा देने के लिए नवीनीकरण की अवधि के बारे में भारत के गणपत भाग-II, खंड-3, उप-खंड-(ii) तारीख 29 जून, 1985 में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 2388 में एन्ड्रवारा भेजो था।

अधिसूचना की प्रम्य शर्तें अपरिवर्तनीय रहेंगी।

[फाईल मं. 5(3)/80-ईआई एंड ईपी]

(Department of Commerce)

New Delhi, the 4th January, 1986

S.O. 12.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), Central Government hereby amends the notification S.O. 2888 published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) on 29th June 1985 with respect to period of renewal of Self-certification facility to M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, having their registered office at Bombay House, 24, Homi Mody Street, Bombay-400023, as agency, for inspection of automobile spares, components and accessories manufactured at M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, Jamshedpur-10 from one year to three years with effect from 16th May, 1985.

Other terms and conditions of Notification shall remain unchanged.

[F. No. 5(3)/80-EI&EP]

N. S. HARIHARAN, Director

का.आ 13—केन्द्रीय सरकार, नियंत्रित (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की उप-धारा (i) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स टाटा इंजिनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कंपनी लिमिटेड, पिम्परी, पूने- 411018, विनियमित आटोमोबाइल के पुर्जों संचाटकों तथा अपमाधनों का नियंत्रण करने के लिए मैसर्स टाटा इंजिनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कंपनी लिमिटेड को जिनका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय बम्बई हाउस, 24, होमी मोर्डी स्ट्रीट, बम्बई-400023 में है अधिकारण के रूप में एक वर्ष के स्थान पर 16 मई 1985 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए स्वयं प्रमाणीकरण की सुविधा देने के लिए नवीनीकरण की अवधि के बारे में भारत के गणपत भाग-II, खंड-3, उप-खंड-(ii) तारीख 29 जून, 1985 में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना में का.आ. 2389 में एन्ड्रवारा भेजो था।

अधिसूचना की प्रम्य शर्तें अपरिवर्तनीय रहेंगी।

[फाईल मं. 5(3)/80-ईआई एंड ईपी]

S.O. 13.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), Central Government hereby amends the notification S.O. 2889 published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 29th June 1985 with respect to period of renewal of Self-certification facility to M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited having their registered office at Bombay House, 24 Homi Mody Street, Bombay-400023, as the agency, for inspection of the automobile spares, components and accessories, manufactured at M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, Pimpri, Pune-411018, from one year to three years with effect from 16th May, 1985.

Other terms and conditions of Notification shall remain unchanged.

[F. No. 5(3)/80-EI&EP]

का.आ. 14—केन्द्रीय सरकार, नियंत्रित (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 उप-धारा (i) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज कंपनी लिमिटेड, होसुर रोड, अदगोदी, बैंगलूर-560030 में विनियमित एक प्रयोग का नियंत्रण करने के लिए मैसर्स मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज कंपनी निमिटेड को जिनका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय होसुर रोड, अदगोदी, बैंगलूर-560030 में है, अधिकारण के रूप में एक वर्ष के स्थान पर 16 मई, 1985 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए स्वयं प्रमाणीकरण की सुविधा देने के लिए नवीनीकरण की अवधि के बारे में भारत के गणपत भाग-II, खंड-3, अप-खंड-(ii) तारीख 29 जून, 1985 में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना में का.आ. 2390 में एन्ड्रवारा भेजो था।

अधिसूचना की प्रम्य शर्तें अपरिवर्तनीय रहेंगी।

[फाईल मं. 5(3)/80-ईआई एंड ईपी]

S.O. 14.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), Central Government hereby amends the notification S.O. 2890 published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) on 29th June 1985 with respect to period of renewal of Self-certification facility to M/s. Motor Industries Company Limited, having their registered office Hosur Road, Adugodi, Bangalore-560030, as the agency for inspection of Spark Plugs for automobiles manufactured at M/s. Motor Industries Company Limited, Hosur Road, Adugodi, Bangalore-560030, from one year to three years with effect from 16th May, 1985.

Other terms and conditions of Notification shall remain unchanged.

[F. No. 5(3)/80-EI&EP]

का. प्रा. 15.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, नियर्ति (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (i) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स टाटा इंजिनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कंपनी लिमिटेड, जमशेदपुर-10 में विनिर्मित डीजल हंजन का निरीक्षण करने के लिए मैसर्स टाटा इंजिनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कंपनी लिमिटेड को जिनका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय बम्बई हाउस, 24, होमी मोदी स्ट्रीट, बम्बई-400023 में है अधिकारण के रूप में एक वर्ष के स्थान पर 16 मई, 1985 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए स्वयं प्रमाणिकरण की सुविधा देने के लिए नवीनीकरण की अवधि के बारे में भारत के राजपत्र भाग-II, खंड-3 उप-खंड (ii) तारीख 29 जून 1985 में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना सं. का. प्रा. 2884 में एतद्वारा संशोधन करती है।

अधिसूचना की अन्य शर्तें अपरिवर्तनीय रहेंगी।

फाईल सं. 5(4)/80-ई आईएन्डई पं०]

S.O. 15.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), Central Government hereby amends the notification S.O. 2884 published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) on 29th June 1985 with respect to period of renewal of Self-certification facility to M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, having their registered office at Bombay House, 24, Homi Mody Street, Bombay-400023, as the agency for inspection of diesel engines manufactured at M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, Jamshedpur-10 from one year to three years with effect from 16th May, 1985.

Other terms and conditions of Notification shall remain unchanged.

[F. No. 5(4)/80-EI&EP]

का. प्रा. 16.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, नियर्ति (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उप-धारा -(i) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स टाटा इंजिनियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कंपनी लिमिटेड पूने-18, में विनिर्मित डीजल इंजिनों का निरीक्षण करने के लिए मैसर्स टाटा इंजिनियरिंग एंड लोको-मोटिव कंपनी लिमिटेड को जिनका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय बम्बई हाउस 24, होमी मोदी स्ट्रीट, बम्बई-400023 में है अधिकारण के रूप में एक वर्ष के स्थान पर 16 मई, 1980 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि तक स्वयं प्रमाणिकरण की सुविधा देने के लिए नवीनीकरण की अवधि के बारे में एतत के राजपत्र भाग-II, खंड-3, उप-खंड-(ii) तारीख 29 जून, 1985 में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना सं. का. प्रा. 2885 में एतद्वारा संशोधन करती है।

अधिसूचना की अन्य शर्तें अपरिवर्तनीय रहेंगी।

[फाईल सं. 5(4)/80-ईआईएन्डई पं०]

S.O. 16.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), Central Government hereby amends the notification S.O. 2885 published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) on 29th June 1985 with respect to period of renewal of Self-certification facility to M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, having their registered office at Bombay House, 24, Homi Mody Street, Bombay-400023, as the agency for inspection of diesel engines manufactured at M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, Pimpri, Pune-18 from one year to three years with effect from 16th May, 1985.

1281 GI/85-4

Other terms and conditions of Notification shall remain unchanged.

[F. No. 5(4)/80-EI&EP]

का. प्रा. 17.—केन्द्रीय सरकार नियर्ति (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (i) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मोटर इंजिनियरिंग कंपनी लिमिटेड, हीसर रोड, अदुगोदी, बैंगलोर-560030, में विनिर्मित डीजल हंजन के पुर्जे और संधटकों का निरीक्षण करने के लिए मैसर्स मोटर इंजिनियरिंग कंपनी लिमिटेड को जिनका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय है सूर रोड अदुगोदी, बैंगलोर-560030 में है अधिकारण के रूप में एक वर्ष के स्थान पर 16 मई, 1985 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए स्वयं प्रमाणिकरण की सुविधा देने के लिए नवीनीकरण की अवधि के बारे में एतत के राजपत्र भाग-II, खंड-3, उप-खंड-(ii) तारीख 29 जून, 1985 में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना सं. का. प्रा. 2886 में एतद्वारा संशोधन करती है।

अधिसूचना की अन्य शर्तें अपरिवर्तनीय रहेंगी।

[फाईल सं. 5/4/80-ईआईएन्डई पं०]

S.O. 17.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), Central Government hereby amends the notification S.O. 2886 published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) on 29th June 1985 with respect to period of renewal of Self-certification facility to M/s. Motor Industries Company Limited, having their registered office at Hosur Road, Adugodi, Bangalore-560030, as the agency, for inspection of diesel engine spares and components, manufactured at M/s. Motor Industries Company Limited, Hosur Road, Adugodi Bangalore-560030, from one year to three years with effect from 16th May 1985.

Other terms and conditions of Notification shall remain unchanged.

[F. No. 5(4)/80-EI&EP]

का. प्रा. 18.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, नियर्ति (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (i) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स किलोस्कर कम्युनिसेस लिमिटेड, कोथरू, पुने-411029 में विनिर्मित डीजल हंजन का निरीक्षण करने के लिए मैसर्स किलोस्कर कम्युनिसेस लिमिटेड को जिनका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय कोथरू, पुने-411029 में है, अधिकारण के रूप में एक वर्ष के स्थान पर 16 मई, 1985 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए स्वयं प्रमाणिकरण की सुविधा देने के लिए नवीनीकरण की अवधि के बारे में भारत के राजपत्र भाग-II, खंड-3, उप-खंड-(ii) तारीख 29 जून 1985 में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना सं. का. प्रा. 2887 में एतद्वारा संशोधन करती है।

अधिसूचना की अन्य शर्तें अपरिवर्तनीय रहेंगी।

[फाईल सं. 5(4)/80-ईआईएन्डई पं०]

S.O. 18.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), Central Government hereby amends the notification S.O. 2887 published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) on 29th June 1985 with respect to period of renewal of Self-certification facility to M/s. Kirloskar Cummins Limited, having their registered office at Kothrud, Pune, 411029, as the agency, for inspection of diesel engines manufactured at M/s. Kirloskar Cummins Limited, Kothrud, Pune-411029, from one year to three years with effect from 16th May 1985.

Other terms and conditions of Notification shall remain unchanged.

[F. No. 5(4)/80-EI&EP]

का. आ. 19.—केन्द्रीय भरकार, नियंत्रित (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 को उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसमं सून्दरम कास्टनर्स सिमिटेड, पैडी, मद्रास-600050 में नियंत्रित कीलों का निरीक्षण करने के लिए भैसर्स सून्दरम कास्टनर्स सिमिटेड, को जिसका रजिस्ट्रीड वार्डलॉग 37, मार्टं रोड, मद्रास-500006 में है, प्रधिकरण के रूप में एक वर्ष के स्थान पर 16 मई, 1985 से तीन वर्ष की प्रवधि के लिए स्वयं प्रमाणीकरण सुविधा देने के लिए नवीनीकरण की प्रवधि के बारे में भारत के राजपत्र 289-II, बंड-3, उप-बंड-(ii) तारीख 29 जून, 1985 में प्रकाशित शिक्षाचना सं. का. आ. 2981 में एन्ड धारा संशोधन करते हैं।

प्रधिकरण की अध्य एवं उपरिकृतीय रहेंगी।

[फाइल सं. 5(4)/80- शिक्षाएवं इन्डिप्रिया]

एन. एस. हरिहरन, निदेशक

S.O. 19.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), Central Government hereby amends the notification S.O. 2891 published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) on 29th June 1985 with respect to period of renewal of Self-certification facility to M/s. Sundram Fasteners Limited, having their registered office at 37, Mount Road, Madras-500006, as the agency, for inspection of Fasteners manufactured at M/s. Sundram Fasteners Limited, Padi, Madras-600050, from one year to three years with effect from 16th May, 1985.

Other terms and conditions of Notification shall remain unchanged.

[F. No. 5(4)/80-EL&EP]

N. S. HARIHARAN, Director

(संप्रकृत पुस्तक नियंत्रक आयत नियंत्रित का कार्यालय)

(केन्द्रीय लाइसेंस बोर्ड)

नियंत्रकी आदेश

नई विलोनी, 21 अगस्त, 1985

का. आ. 20.—सर्वश्री स्पाईन इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स 299, प्रकाश मोहल्ला गढ़ी, पूर्वी कैलाश नई दिल्ली 65 को एक आयात लाइसेंस सं. पी/एस/ 1961114 दिनांक 13-3-85 को 496600/- रु. का बैंक एन्ड ब्हाइट डी. बी. के नियंत्रित प्रदान किया गया था।

प्रधिकरक कर्ता के इस कार्यक्रम के समर्थन में अब एक शपथ पढ़, आयात नियंत्रित की धर्यविधि पुस्तिका 1985-88 के पैरा 85-87 के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तुत किया है। जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि लाइसेंस सं. पी/एस/ 1961114 दिनांक 13-3-85 को अप्रैल-मार्च 85 के लिये 496600/-रु. का आदेश दिया गया था, वह बिना किसी कस्टम प्रधिकारी के पास पंजीकृत किये ही एवं बिना उपयोग किये ही कहीं खो गया है।

मैं भन्तुष्ट हूँ कि उक्त आयात लाइसेंस की मूल कस्टम एवं कस्टम प्रयोजन कापी खो गई है। आयातन्त्र द्वारा गई है।

अतः आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण आदेश 1955 विं 7-12-55 (यथा संशोधित) की धारा 9 की में प्रवत्त धर्यकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए में उपरोक्त लाइसेंस सं. पी/एस/ 1961/114 वि. 13-3-85 की मूल एवं कस्टम कापी को नियंत्रण करने का आदेश देता हूँ।

प्रधिकरक ही प्रार्थना पर अब आयात नियंत्रित की कार्य विधि पुस्तिका 1985-88 के पैरा 85-87 के अनुसार उक्त लाइसेंस सं. पी/एस/

1961114 वि. 13-3-85 की एकलाइसेंज कल्पोल कापी की अनुलिपि (हूलीकेट कापी) जारी करने पर विचार किया जायेगा।

[फाइल सं. देहली/श्रवण/ 3242/ ए.एस-85 एयू.ए.ए. 1981]

जे. के. कनसो, नियंत्रक आयात नियंत्रित करने संयुक्त नियंत्रक, आयात-नियंत्रित

(Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports  
(Central Licensing Area))

CANCELLATION ORDER

New Delhi, the 21st August, 1985

S.O. 20.—M/s. Spiel Electronics, 299, Prakash Mohalla Garhi, East of Kailash, New Delhi-65 were granted Import Licence No. P/S/1961114 dt. 13-3-85 for Rs. 496600 for manufacture of B&W T.V.

The applicant has filed an affidavit as required under para 85-87 of Hand Book of Import Export Procedure 85-88 where in they have stated that Exchange Control Purpose copy and Custom Purpose copy of the licence No. P/S/1961114 dt. 13-3-85 for Rs. 496600 issued for the period of AM. 85 has lost/misplaced having been un-utilised.

I am satisfied that the Exchange Control purpose copy & Custom Purpose copy of the licence have been lost/misplaced.

In exercise of the power conferred on me under Sub-Clause 9(d) of the Import Trade Control Order, 1955 dated 7th December, 1955 as amended upto date, the said Exchange Central purpose copy & Custom Purpose copy of the licence No. P/S/1961114 dt. 13th March, 1985 for the value of Rs. 496600 is hereby cancelled.

The applicant is now being issued duplicate Exchange Control Purpose copy/Custom Purpose copy of Import Licence No. P/S/1961114 dt. 13-3-85 for Rs. 496600 in accordance with the provision of para 85-87 of the Hand Book of Import & Export procedure 85-88.

[F. No. Delhi/other/3242/AM-85/AU-I/CLA/1981]

J. K. KALSIE, Controller of Imports & Exports  
for Jt. Controller of Imports & Exports  
नियंत्रकी आदेश

नई विलोनी, 25 अक्टूबर, 1985

का.आ. 21.—सर्व श्री विधिन हैलेक्ट्रोनिक्स, 19/19, ईस्ट पंजाबी थाल, नई दिल्ली, 25 को एक आयात लाइसेंस सं. पी/एस/ 1961459 दिनांक 11-4-85 को 3,90,000/- रु. के लिये संलग्न सूची के अनुसार अडियो केमेट टेप रिकॉर्डर्स/ कार कैसेट ब्लेयर एवं रेकियो के कार्यविधियों के नियंत्रण हेतु प्रदान किया गया था।

प्रधिकरक कर्ता के इस कार्यक्रम के समर्थन में अब एक शपथ पढ़, आयात नियंत्रित की कार्यविधि पुस्तिका 85-88 के पैरा 85 के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तुत किया है। जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि लाइसेंस सं. पी/एस/ 1961459 / सी दिनांक 11-4-85 जो अप्रैल-मार्च 85 की अवधि 3,90,000/-रु. के लिए दिया गया था, वह बिना किसी कस्टम प्रधिकारी के पास पंजीकृत किये ही एवं बिना उपयोग किये ही कहीं खो गया है।

हूलीकेट कस्टम प्रयोजन एवं एकलाइसेंज कल्पोल कापी पूरी राशि 3,90,000/-रु. को पूरा करने के लिए अपेक्षित है।

मैं समरूप हूँ कि उक्त आयात लाइसेंस की मूल कापी खो गई है।

अतः आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण आदेश, 1955 विं 7-12-55 (यथा संशोधित) की धारा 9 (दी) प्रवत्त धर्यकारी का प्रयोग करने हुए में उपरोक्त लाइसेंस सं. पी/एस/ 1961/459 वि. 11-4-85 की मूल कस्टम एवं एकलाइसेंज कल्पोल कापी को सिर्फ़ करने का आदेश देता हूँ।

प्रधिकरक की प्रार्थना पर अब आयात नियंत्रित की कार्य विधि पुस्तिका 1985-88 के पैरा 86 के अनुसार उक्त लाइसेंस सं. पी/एस/ 1961459 वि. 11-4-85 की कस्टम एवं एकलाइसेंज कल्पोल कापी की अनुलिपि (हूलीकेट कापी) करने पर विचार किया जायेगा।

[का. आ. विलोनी/श्रवण/ 250 एयू.ए.ए. 2435]

पी. एस. भारायणस्वामी

उप मूल्य नियंत्रण आदत-नियंत्रित  
हेतु संयुक्त मूल्य नियंत्रण आयात-नियंत्रित

## CANCELLATION ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th October, 1985

S.O. 21.—M/s. Vipan Electronics, 19/19, East Punjabi Bagh New Delhi-25 granted Import Licence No. P/S/1961459 dated 11-4-85 for Rs. 3,90,000 for Import of items as per list attached therewith required for manufacture of Audio cassette tape recorders|car cassette player & combination thereof with Radio.

The applicant has filed an affidavit as required under para 85 of Hand Book of Import Export procedure 85-88 Policy wherein they have stated that both custom purpose & Exchange control copies of the Licence No. P/S/1961459/C dated 11-4-85 for Rs. 3,90,000 issued for the period of A.M. 85, has been lost without having been registered with any custom authority and utilised at all.

In duplicate both custom purpose and exchange control copies are required to cover the full value of Rs. 3,90,000.

I am satisfied that the both customs purpose and exchange control copies of the licence has been lost.

In exercise of the powers conferred on me under sub-clause 9(d) in the Import Trade control order 1955 DT. 7-12-55 as amended upto date, the said customs purpose & exchange control copies of licence No. P/S/1961459/C DT. 11-4-85 for the value of Rs. 3,90,000 is hereby cancelled.

The applicant is now being issued duplicate both customs purpose and exchange control copies of Import Licence No. P/S/1961459 dt. 11-4-85 for Rs. 3,90,000 in accordance with the provision of para 86 of Hand Book of Import Export procedure 1985—88.

[F. No. DEL/others/250/AM-85/AU-I/CLA/2435]

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports  
For Jt. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

(विविध नाइसेस अनुभाग)  
नई दिल्ली, 20 विसम्बर, 1985

का०आ० 13.—मैसरी मोरी जेरोक्स निं०, ४वीं भूमि, ९८ हेमकुंड टावर, नई विल्ली-110019 को आयातित फोटोकोपायर्स बुलीफेट्स/माइक्रोफिल्म/रीडर प्रिंटर के स्टांक और बिक्री के इस्तेमाल के लिए 34,223 रु० मूल्य का एक आयात लाइसेंस से पी /एफ /2032071/ सी/एफ्स एक्स/०४/प्लग एम/विनांक ८-१-८५ दिया गया था जो जारी होने की तिथि से १८ महीनों के लिए वैध था। अब पार्टी ने उक्त आयात लाइसेंस की मुद्रा विनियम नियंत्रण प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति जारी करने के लिए इस आवादार पर आवेदन किया है कि विषयाधीन लाइसेंस को उपर्युक्त प्रति खो गई है। लाइसेंसधारी ने आवादक शापथक प्रस्तुत किया है जिसके अनुमार उक्त लाइसेंस जो सी डब्ल्यू सी, पालम, नई दिल्ली के पास संजीकृत किया गया है, और उसका आधिकारिक रूप से 12,944.19 रु० मूल्य के लिए उपयोग किया गया है और लाइसेंस में 21,279.81 रु० बाकी है। शापथक में इस संबंध में भी एक घोषणा की गई है कि यदि उक्त आयात लाइसेंस का बाब में पता लग जाता है या मिल जाता है तो यह जारी करने वाले प्राधिकारी को लौटा दिया जायेगा। इस बात की संतुष्टि होने पर कि उक्त आयात लाइसेंस की मूल मुद्रा विनियम नियंत्रण प्रति खो गई है, अधोहस्ताकारी यह निदेश देता है कि आवेदक को लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि मुद्रा विनियम नियंत्रण प्रति जारी की जानी चाहिए। मैं आयात (नियंत्रण) आवेदन, 1955, की धारा 9 की उप धारा (घ) के अधीन प्रवत्त प्रधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की मूल मुद्रा विनियम नियंत्रण प्रयोजन प्रति को एकद्वारा रद्द करता हूँ।

[फाइल सं० 12/181/84-85/एम एल एस/759]

एन०एस० ४३४०८०, उप मुद्र्य नियंत्रक, आयात-नियंत्रित फैले मुद्र्य नियंत्रक, आयात-नियंत्रित

(M. L. SECTION)

New Delhi, the 20th December, 1985

S.O. 22.—M/s. Modi Xerox Ltd., 8th Floor, 98, Hemkunt Tower, New Delhi-110019 were granted an Import Licence No. P/F/2032071/C/XX/94/H/84/MLS dated 8-1-85 for import of spares for Stock & Sale for use in imported Photo-copies Duplicators Microfiche Reader Printers valuing Rs. 34,223 with a validity of 18 months from the date of issue. Now the party have applied for grant of a Duplicate Copy of the Exchange Control Copy of the aforesaid Imports Licence on the ground that the subject copy of the licence has been lost. The licensee has furnished necessary affidavit according to which the aforesaid licence has been registered with C.W.C. Palam, New Delhi and has been utilised to the extent of Rs. 12,944.19 and the balance against the licence is Rs. 21,278.81. A declaration has also been incorporated in the affidavit to the effect that if the said import licence is traced or found later on, it will be returned to the issuing authority. On being satisfied that the original Exchange Control Copy of the aforesaid Import Licence has been lost, the undersigned directs that a Duplicate Exchange Control Copy of the licence should be issued to the applicant. I also in exercise of the powers conferred in Sub-Clause (d) of Clause 9 of the Imports (Control) Order 1955, hereby cancel the original Exchange Control Purpose Copy of the above licence.

[F. No. 12/181/84-85/MLS/759]

N. S. KRISHNAMURTHY, Dy. Chief Controller of  
Imports & Exports.

For Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

उद्घोष मंत्रालय

(औद्योगिक विकास विभाग)

आदेश

मई दिल्ली, 18 विसम्बर, 1985

का०आ० 23.—टी०एम०/डी०सी०/आई०डी०/85 :—विकास परिषद (कार्यपालिका) नियमावली, 1952 के नियम 2, 4 और 5 के साथ पठित उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) प्रधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 65) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शर्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए जिसे समय-समय पर संबोधित किया गया, केन्द्रीय नरकार एवं द्वारा इस विभाग के सम-संबद्धक आदेश दिनांक 30 अक्टूबर, 1985 के द्वारा वस्त्र मरीन उद्घोष की पुनर्गठित विकास परिषद में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है :—

के स्थान पर	पढ़ा जाए	प्रतिनिधित्व
1. का०सं० 3 के सामने :		
3. श्री एस० रामसूति,	3. श्री प्रश्न कुमार,	मदस्य
वस्त्र प्रायुक्त,	वस्त्र प्रायुक्त,	
पौ०आ० नं० 11500,	पौ०आ० नं० 11500,	
बम्बई-20	बम्बई-20	
2. का०सं० 19 के सामने :		
19. निदेशक,	19. निदेशक,	सदस्य
अहमदाबाद वस्त्र उद्योग	अहमदाबाद वस्त्र अनुसंधान	
अनुसंधान संघ,	संघ, पौ०आ० पौलीटेक्निक,	
लाल बहादुर शास्त्री मार्ग,	लाल बहादुर शास्त्री मार्ग,	
धाटकोपर (पश्चिम)	धाटकोपर (पश्चिम)	
बम्बई-400086	बम्बई-380015	

[एफ सं० 3-24/८५-एम-१]

२० रामानुजम, निदेशक

## MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(Department of Industrial Development)

## ORDER

New Delhi, the 18th December, 1985

S.O. 23/TM/DC/ID/85.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951) read with Rules 2, 4, and 5 of the Development Councils (Procedural) Rules, 1952, as amended from time to time, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the reconstituted Development Council for Textile Machinery Industry issued under this Department's Order of even number dated the 30th October, 1985 :—

FOR	READ	Represent
1. Against S.No. 3:		
3. Shri S. Ramamoorthi, Textile Commissioner P.B.No. 11500, Bombay-20	3. Shri Arun Kumar Member Textile Commissioner, P.B.No. 11500, Bombay.	
2. Against S. No. 19:		
19. Director, Ahmedabad Textile Industries Research, Association, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Marg, Ghatkopar (West), Bombay-400086.	19. Director, Member Ahmedabad Textile Research Association, P.O. Polytechnique, Navarangpura, Ahmedabad-380015.	

[F. No. 3-24/85-HM (I)]  
R. RAMANUJAM, Director

नई दिल्ली, 11 दिसम्बर, 1985

का. ना. 24.—विकास परिषद् (कोर्यविधिक) नियमाबली, 1952 के नियम 2, 4 और 5 के साथ पठित उच्चोग (विकास तथा विनियम) प्रधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 65) को धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा नियम बेती है कि भूतपूर्व भारी उच्चोग विभाग के आवेदन संभव का, आ. संख्या 751(क) दिनांक 4 सितम्बर, 1984 में प्रधिसूचित भारी वेत्तु तथा सम्बद्ध उच्चोगों की विकास परिषदों की संरचना में निम्नलिखित संशीघरन किए जाएं।

उक्त आदेश में कम संख्या 26 के सामने की प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टि रखी जायेगी, अर्थात्—

26. श्री ही. बी. मलिक,  
बोरोगिक सलाहकार,

तकनीकी विकास का महानिदेशालय,  
उद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली,

सदस्य-सचिव

[का. सं. ईम्बाई 19(13)/84]  
शोधन कानूनगो, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th December, 1985

S.O. 24.—In exercise of powers conferred by Section 6 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951) read with Rules 2, 4 and 5 of the Development Council (Procedural) Rules, 1952, the Central Government hereby direct that the following amendments be made in the composition of the Development Council for Heavy Electrical and Allied Industries, notified in the erstwhile Department of Heavy Industry's Order No. S.O. 751(E) dated the 4th September, 1984.

In the said order, for the entry occurring against S.No. 26, the following will be substituted namely :—

26. Shri D. B. Malik,

Industrial Adviser,

Member Secretary  
DGTD Udyog Bhawan,  
New Delhi[F. No. EEI-19(13)/84]  
S. KANUNGO, Jr. Secy.

(कम्पनी कार्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली 19 दिसम्बर, 1985

का. ना. 25.—एकाधिकार तथा अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार प्रधिनियम, 1969 (1969 का 54) की धारा 26 की उप-धारा (3) के प्रत्युत्तरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा इस प्रधिसूचना के प्रत्युत्तरक में उल्लिखित उपक्रमों के पंजीकरण को, उक्त उपक्रमों के अह उपक्रम होने पर, जिन पर उक्त प्रधिनियम के अध्याय-3 के भाग के उपर्यन्त अब लागू नहीं होते हैं, के निरस्तीकरण को प्रधिसूचित करती है।

प्रधिसूचना सं. 16/12/85-एम.-3 का प्रत्युत्तरक।

क्रम सं.	उपक्रम का नाम	पंजीकृत पता	पंजीकरण संख्या
1.	मैसर्सै नैमीन इंडिया निमिटेड	गैम्मीन हाउस, वीर मार्वर कर मार्ग पोस्ट बाबू नं. 9129, प्रभावी, बम्बई-400025	2133/84
2.	मैसर्सै नैमीन ट्रुरंकोज लि.,	—यथोपरि—	2183/85
3.	मैसर्सै गिलकान ब्रॉडेक्ट सर्विसेज लिमिटेड	—यथोपरि—	2181/85
4.	मैसर्सै नैमीन निरमेन लिमिटेड	—यथोपरि—	2182/85
5.	मैसर्सै वि फैसीसाइटेट प्रेस्ट्रेस्ट कन्करीट कम्पनी लि.,	6/वी., 6ठी मंजिल, स्टर्लिंग सेल्टर, आएनीबसंत रोड वार्डी, बम्बई-400019	2180/85
6.	मैसर्सै सदन प्रेसिस प्रा. लि. 'साउथ इंडिया हाउस' 36—40, भरमेनियन स्ट्रीट, मद्रास-600001	1082/75	
7.	मैसर्सै व्हीराम मिल्स लि.,	व्हीरपत्र राव कदम मार्ग, वार्ली, बम्बई-400013	548/70

[सं. 16/12/85 एम.-3]

एल. सी. गोयल, प्रबर सचिव

(Department of Company Affairs)

New Delhi, the 19th December, 1985

S.O. 25.—In pursuance of Sub-section (3) of Section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act,

1969 (54 of 1969), the Central Government hereby notifies the cancellation of the registration of the undertakings mentioned in the Annexure to this notification, the said undertakings being undertakings to which the provisions of Part A Chapter III of the said Act no longer apply.

## ANNEXURE TO THE NOTIFICATION NO. 16/12/85-M.III

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertaking	Registered address	R. registration Number
1.	M/s. Gammon India Ltd.	Gammon House, Veer Savarkar Marg, Post Box No. 9129, Prabhadevi, Bombay-400 025	2133/84
2.	M/s. Gammon Turners Limited	Do.	2183/85
3.	M/s. Gilcon Project Services Ltd.	Do.	2181/85
4.	M/s. Gammon Nirman Ltd.	Do.	2182/85
5.	M/s. The Presyssinet Prestressed Concrete Company Ltd.	6/B, 6th Floor, Stirling Centre, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay-400 018.	2180/85
6.	M/s. Southern Pressings Pvt. Ltd.	'South India House' 36-40, Armenian Street Madras-600 001.	1082/75
7.	M/s. Shree Ram Mills Ltd.	Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Worli, Bombay-400 013.	548/70

[No. 16/12/85-M. III]

I. C. GOYAL, Under Secy.

(सोक उद्यम विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 29 नवम्बर, 1985

का. आ. 26.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, सरकारी स्थान (भ्रष्टाचार अधिकारी की वेदायली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की आध 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त अस्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, और इसके राजपत्र, नाम 2, खंड 3, उप-खंड (ii), तारीख 31 मार्च, 1984 में प्रकाशित इस सरकार के उद्योग मंत्रालय की अधिकृतमासि. का. आ. 1047, तारीख 15 मार्च, 1984 को, उन जातों के लियाय अधिकांश करते हुए, जिन्हें ऐसे अधिकारण से पहले किया गया है या करते का लोप किया गया है, जिन्होंने को सारणी के स्तर 1 में उत्तमित अधिकारी थो, जो सरकार का राजपत्र अधिकारी है, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोगन के लिए सम्पदा अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है, जो अपनी अधिकारिता की स्थानीय सीमाओं के भीतर उक्त सारणी के स्तर (2) की तत्स्थानी प्रविष्टि में विनियमित सरकारी स्थानों की बाबत, उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा या उसके अधीन सम्पदा अधिकारी का प्रदत्त अस्तियों का प्रयोग और अधिरोपित कर्तव्य का पालन करेगा।

## सारणी

अधिकारी का पदनाम	सरकारी स्थानों का प्रबन्ध और संचालन की स्थानीय सीमाएं
श्री के. बी. शुक्ल, कार्यालय-दिल्ली स्टेट-इण्डस्ट्रीयल इंडस्ट्रीजल प्रशासनिक सेवा, (पृ. टी), संयुक्त कार्यपालिका लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के प्रबन्ध निवेशक, दिल्ली स्टेट इण्डस्ट्रीयल स्पाइलिंग बालि/जस्के द्वारा भर्जित या इंडस्ट्रीजल प्रशासनिक सेवा, (पृ. टी), संयुक्त कार्यपालिका लिमिटेड, नई भारत पर लिए गए सरकारी स्थान दिल्ली	सरकारी स्थानों का प्रबन्ध और संचालन की स्थानीय सीमाएं

[फा. सं. एस एस I (पी)-15 (12)/85]

श्री. पी. शर्मा, अवार सचिव

(Department of Public Enterprises)

New Delhi, the 29th November, 1985

S.O. 26:—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry No. S. O. 047, dated 15th March, 1984, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section(ii) dated 3rd March, 1984, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby appoints the Officer mentioned in column 1 of the Table below, being a gazetted officer of Government to be Estate Officer for the purpose of the said Act, who shall exercise the powers conferred, and perform the duties imposed on Estate Officer by or under the said Act within the local limits of his jurisdiction in respect of the public premises specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) of the said Table:—

## TABLE

Designation of Officer	Category of Public Premises and local limits of jurisdictions
Shri K. B. Shukla, IAS (UT) Joint Managing Director, Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi.	Public Premises owned, /acquired or held by the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi.

[F. No. SSI(P)-15(12/85)  
O. P. SHARMA, Under Secy

## विदेश मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 1985

का. आ. 27.—राजनयिक एवं कोंसली अधिकारी (एपथ एवं शुल्क) अधिनियम 1948 की धारा 2 के खंड (क) के अनुपालन में केन्द्र सरकार इसके द्वारा, खाद्यादि स्थित भारत के राजदूतावास में सहायक सर्वेत्री चमनलाल और ए. शार्मा नामकों को 21-11-1985 से कोंसली एजेंट का काम करने के लिए प्रधिकृत करती है।

[सं. टी०-4330/1/85]

आर. दयाकर, उप सचिव

## MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 16th December, 1985

S.O. 27.—In pursuance of the clause (a) of Section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948 (41 of 1948), the Central Government hereby authorise S/ Shri Chaman Lal and A. I. Nathan, Assistants in the Embassy of India, Riyadh to perform the duties of Consular Agent with effect from 21-11-85.

[F. No. T-4330/1/85  
R. DAYAKAR, Dy. Secy

## प्रेट्रोलियम और प्रकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 18 दिसम्बर, 1985

का. आ. 28.—यह प्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के प्रधीन तत्त्व सरकार के पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का. आ. सं. 2124 तारीख 29-4-85 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिविष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अनित करने का अपना आवाय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यह सभी प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यह केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिविष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अनित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, प्रत: उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त अनित का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में विनिविष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अनित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की आवाय तत्त्व और प्राकृतिक रूप से प्रायोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

बी. एस. नं. एम. के. एफ. ई. (186) से एन. के. जी.  
जी. एस.-I

राज्य गृजात विलापनमाला	तालुका : विरामगाम		
गांव	सर्वे नं.	हेक्टर	सेक्टर
टारीया	कार्ट्रेक	0	01
	30/1	0	18
	कार्ट्रेक	0	00
	31/1	0	02
	55/पी	0	08
	54/2	0	05
	55	0	04

[सं. O-12016/45/85/बी. एस. जी. नं.-4]

## MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 18th December, 1985

S.O. 28.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum S.O. 2124 dated 29-4-85 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

Pipeline from D.S. No. NKFE (186) to NK GGS I.

State : Gujarat District : Ahm 'aba Taluka : Viramgam

Village:	Survey No.	H.	A.	C.
		Cart track	0	01
Bhatariya	30/1	0	18	96
	31/1	0	02	40
	55/P	0	08	70
	54/2	0	05	52
	55	0	04	02

[सं. O-120.6/45/35-ONG-D-4]

का. आ. 29.—यह पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के प्रधीन तत्त्व सरकार के पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का. आ. सं. 2128 तारीख 29-4-85 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिविष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइनों को बिछाने के लिए अनित करने का अपना आवाय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यह सभी प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यह केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिविष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अनित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, प्रत: उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 को उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त अनित का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिविष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अनित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त अनित का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार नियंत्रण देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की आवाय तत्त्व और प्राकृतिक रूप से प्रायोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

राज्य	गृजात, विलापनमाला	जिला : भारत तालुका : अंकोशर
गांव	ब्लॉक नं.	हेक्टर भार. सेक्टर
पारदी इंड्रिस	109	0 11 38
	111	0 17 03
	113	0 18 85
	116	0 08 58

[सं. O-12016/46/85/बी. एस. जी. नं.-4]  
बी. के. राजगोपाल, दैस्क प्राक्षिकर

S.O. 29.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum S.O. 2126 dated 29-4-85 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of power conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

### SCHEDULE

Pipeline from well No. SDDD to C.T.F.

State : Gujarat District : Bharuch Taluka : Ankleswar

Village	Block No.	Hec-tare	Aro	Centi-ar
Parji Indris	109	0	11	38
	111	0	17	03
	113	0	18	85
	116	0	08	58

[No. O-1/2016/46/85 ONGD 4]

P. K. RAJAGOPALAN, Desk Officer

### ऊर्जा मंत्रालय

(कोयला विभाग)

मई विल्ली, 17 दिसम्बर, 1985

कांगड़ा 30.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयला बारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विभाग) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र, नारीख 16 जुलाई, 1983 में प्रकाशित की गई भारत सरकार के ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (कोयला विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं० कांगड़ा 2902 तारीख 24 जून, 1983 द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विदिविष्ट परिक्षेत्र में 3283.842 एकड़ (लगभग) या 1330.977 हेक्टर (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि में खनिजों के खनन, खदान, बोर करने, उनकी खुदाई और तवाश करने उन्हें प्राप्त करने, उन पर कार्रा करने और उन्हें जाने के अधिकारों जा अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की सूचना दी थी;

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8 के अनुसरण में संक्षेप प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार का उपरोक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से परामर्श करने के पश्चात समाधान हो गया है कि इससे संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित 1330.977 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 3283.842 एकड़ (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि में खनिजों के खनन, खदानबोर करने और उन्हें तवाश करने उनकी खुदाई और उन्हें तवाश करने, उन पर कार्रा करने और उन्हें जाने के अधिकारों का अर्जन किया जाना चाहिए,

अतः केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषण करते हैं कि इसमें संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित 1330.977 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 3283.842 एकड़ (लगभग) माप वाली भूमि में खनिजों के खनन, खदानबोर करने और उन्हें तवाश करने, उन पर कार्रा करने और उन्हें जाने के अधिकारों का अर्जन किया जाना है।

2. इस अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले अत्र के रेखांक सं० सी०१ (ई) III/रु. आग/266-८८३ तारीख 11-३-८३ का निरक्षण कलक्टर विलासपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, कार्डिनल हाउस न्यूटाउन, कलकत्ता के कार्यालय में या वेस्टो कोनकल्ड्य निमिटैड (राजस्थ अनुभाव) कोल एस्टेट, रिविल लाइन, नाशपुर-440001 (महाराष्ट्र) के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।

### अनुसूची

राजस्थान उत्तर विस्तार ब्लॉक कोयला कोयला क्षेत्र

जिला विलासपुर (मध्य प्रदेश)

रेखांक सं० सी०१ (ई) III/रु. आग/266-८८३ तारीख 11-४-१९८३

(अर्जन भूमि को वर्षी ने बाला )

### खनन विधिकार

क्रम सं०	ग्राम का नाम	पठवारी मालिनी	खनन सं०	लहमाल	जिला
1.	केसला	19	108	कटघोरा	विलासपुर
2.	गोरमा (असर्वेक्षित)*	19	—	यथोक्त	यथोक्त
3.	सेवनार (क्षर्वेक्षित)*	19	—	यथोक्त	यथोक्त

## क्षेत्रफल हेक्टर में

## टिप्पणी:

धरकारी भूमि	वन भूमि	राजस्व भूमि	कुल	
4.278	173.926	17.094	195.293	भाग
—	—	—	795.743	भाग
—	—	—	339.936	भाग
कुल क्षेत्र या		1330.977 हेक्टर (लगभग)		
		3288.842 एकड़ (लगभग)		

\*असर्वेक्षित के लिए है।

ग्राम केसला में अर्जित किए गए प्लाट सं० :

49 भाग, 79 भाग, 80 भाग, 83/1 भाग, 83/2 भाग, 87 भाग, 88 भाग, 89 भाग, 90 से 99, 100 भाग, 101, 102, 103/2 भाग, 103/3 भाग- 105/1 भाग, 105/2 भाग, 141 भाग, 142 भाग, 143 भाग, 144, 145, 146 भाग, 147 भाग, 148 से 160, 161 भाग, 162 से 186, 187 भाग, 163 भाग, 170, 171 भाग, 172 से 175, 176 भाग, 188 भाग, 191 भाग, 194 भाग और 261 भाग, 177 भाग।

ग्राम गोरमा में अर्जित किए गए प्लाट संख्याएँ : असर्वेक्षित

ग्राम तेवनारा में अर्जित किए गए प्लाट संख्याएँ : असर्वेक्षित

सीधा वर्णन :

क-ए रेखा गजगमार और केसला ग्रामों के सम्मिलित सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है, जो कांशा० सं० 3939, तारोख 3-10-1963 द्वारा कोपका भारक भेद (अर्जित और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 की घारा 9(i) के अधीन अर्जित गजगमार भाक (कोरबा कोपका भेद) की पक्षियमी सीमा भी है और विन्दु 'ए' पर मिलती है।

क-ग-ए रेखा गजगमार और गोरमा (असर्वेक्षित) ग्रामों की भागत सम्मिलित सीमा के साथ-साथ और तेवनारा (असर्वेक्षित) और गजगमार ग्रामों की भागत सम्मिलित सीमा के साथ साथ जाती है, जो कांशा० सं० 3939, तारोख 7-10-1963 द्वारा कोपका भारक भेद (अर्जित और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 की घारा 9(i) के अधीन अर्जित गजगमार भाक (कोरबा कोपका भेद) को उत्तरी दिशा प्रभी है और विन्दु 'ए' पर मिलती है।

क-ह रेखा तेवनारा (असर्वेक्षित) और भोहर (असर्वेक्षित) ग्रामों के सम्मिलित सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है और विन्दु 'ए', पर मिलती है।

क-ज रेखा ग्राम तेवनारा (असर्वेक्षित) की उत्तरी सीमा के साथ साथ जाती है और विन्दु 'व' पर मिलती है।

क-क रेखा ग्राम गोरमा (असर्वेक्षित) से होकर जाती है और गोरमा (असर्वेक्षित) और केसला ग्रामों के सम्मिलित सीमा पर विन्दु 'क' पर मिलती है।

क-ज-क-ए रेखा गोरमा (असर्वेक्षित) और केसला ग्रामों के भागत सम्मिलित सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है, फिर ग्राम केसला में प्लाट सं० 79, 89, 261, 49 से होकर जाती है और उसी ग्राम में विन्दु 'क' पर मिलती है।

क-क रेखा ग्राम केसला में प्लाट सं० 49, 261, 33/1, 33, 87, 89, 103/3, 103/4, 100, 105/1, 105/2, 147, 146, 142, 171, 141, 143, 176, 178, 177, 168, 164, 191, 194 से होकर जाती है और कार्गिमिक विन्दु 'क' पर मिलती है।

[सं० 19/57/33-गा एवं/सी ए  
टी०स००५० अनिवार्य, निदेशक

## MINISTRY OF ENERGY

(Department of Coal)

New Delhi, the 17th December, 1985

S.O. 30.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal) No. S.O. 2902 dated the 24th June, 1983 under sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) and published in the Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1983, the Central Government gave notice of its intention to acquire the rights to mine quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work, and carry away minerals in the lands measuring 3288.842 acres (approximately) or 1330.977 hectares (approximately) in the locality specified in the Schedule appended to that notification;

And whereas the competent authority in pursuance of section 8 of the said Act has made his report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government after considering the report aforesaid and after consulting the Government of Madhya Pradesh, is satisfied that the rights to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in the lands measuring 1330.977 hectares (approximately) or 3288.842 acres (approximately) described in the schedule appended hereto; should be acquired.

Now therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 9 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the rights to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in the lands measuring 1330.977 hectares (approximately) or 3288.842 acres (approximately) described in the schedule appended hereto; are hereby acquired.

The plan bearing No. C-1(E)/III/DR/266-883 dated 11-8-83 of the area covered by this notification may be inspected in the office of the Collector, Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh) or in the Office of the Coal Controller, I, Council House Street, Calcutta or in the office of the Western Coalfields Limited (Revenue Section), Coal Estate, Civil Lines Nagpur 440001 (Maharashtra).

**SCHEDULE  
RAJGMAR NORTH EXTENSION BLOCK  
KORBA COALFIELDS  
DISTRICT-BILASPUR (MADHYA PRADESH)**

Drawing No. C-1(E)/III/DR/266-883  
Dated 11-8-1983  
(Showing lands acquired)

## MINING RIGHTS

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Patwari Circle No.	Khewat No.	Tahsil	District	Area in hectares				
						Govt. land	Forest land	Revenue land	Total	Remarks
1. Kesla		19	108	Katghora	Bilaspur	4 278	173.926	17.094	195.298	Part
2. Gorma (U/S)*		19	—	-do-	-do-	—	—	—	795.743	Part
3. Tewanara (U/S)*		19	—	-do-	-do-	—	—	—	339.936	Part
Total Area :						1330.977 hectares	(approximately)			
or						3288.842 acres	(approximately)			

\*—stands for unsurveyed.

Plot Numbers acquired in village Kesla

Part 49, 79 Part, 80 Part, 83/1 Part, 83/2, 87 Part, 88 Part, 89 Part, 90 to 99, 100 Part, 101, 102, 103/2 Part, 103/3 Part, \*\*105/1 Part, 105/2 Part, 141 Part, 142 Part, 143 Part, 144, 145, 146 Part 147 Part, 148 to 160, 161 Part, 162 to 166, 167 Part, 168 Part, 170, 171 Part, 172 to 175, 176 Part, 177 Part, 178 Part, 191 Part, 194 Part and 261 Part.

Plot numbers acquired in village Gorma :

### Unsurveyed

### Plot numbers acquired in village Tewanara :

### Unsurveyed

### Boundary Description :

**A-B** Line passes along the common boundary of villages Rajgamar and Kesla which is also a western boundary of Rajgamar Block (Korba Coalfield) acquired under Section 9(1) of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 wide S.O. No. 2989 dated 7-10-1963 and meets at point 'B'.

**B-C-D** Line passes partly along the common boundary of villages Rajgamar and Gorma (unsurveyed), and partly along the common boundary of Tewanara (unsurveyed) and Rajgamar which is also a northern boundary of Rajgamar ; Block (Korba Coalfield) acquired under Section 9(1) of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 vide S.O. No. 2989 dated 7-10-1963 and meets at point 'D'.

D-E Line passes along the common boundary of villages Tewanaia (unsurveyed) and Melhar (unsurveyed) and meets at point 'E'.

E-F Line passes along the northern boundary of village Tewanara (unsurveyed) and meets at point 'F'.

**F-G** Line passes through village Gormia (unsurveyed) and meets on the common boundary of villages Gorma (unsurveyed) and Kesla at point 'G'.

**G-H-I** Line passes partly along the common boundary of villages Gorma (unsurveyed) and Kesla then proceeds through village Kesla in plot numbers 79, 80, 261, 49 and meets in the same village at point 'I'.

I-A Line passes through village Kesla in plot numbers 49, 261, 83/1, 88, 87, 89, 103/3, 103/2, 100, 105/1, 105/2, 147, 146, 142, 141, 143, 176, 178, 177, 171, 168, 161, 167, 191, 194 and meets at starting point 'A'.

नई दिल्ली, 19 दिसम्बर, 1985

द्वारा प्रदत्त गवित्यों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस अक्षर में कोयले का पूर्वोक्त उत्तर के प्रत्येक प्रांगण की मूलता देती है;

इस अधिसूचना के अधीन आने वाले भेत्र के नेतृत्वक स. बी. सी. सी. पाल. ई. डी. ४६-८५ नामीष २१-३-१९८५ का निरीक्षण कलमटर, धनबाद (बिहार) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक १, काउंसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कलवाता के कार्यालय में या निवेशक (निगमित योजना और परियोजना) भारत कोकिंग कॉल लि., कोयला बन, डाकघर कोयला नगर, जला धनबाद (बिहार) में किया जा सकता है।

का. आ. 31—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रसीद होता है कि इससे उपादान अनुसूची में उल्लिखित भूमि में कोयला अधिकारित किए जाने की संभावना है।

ग्रन्त, केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोपासा धारक खेत (धर्मजन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 4 की उपधारण (1)

इस अधिसूचना के प्रधीन ग्राने वाली भूमि में हितमढ़ कोई व्यक्ति उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 की उपधारा (7) में निविष्ट सभी नक्शों, घाटों और ग्रन्थ वस्तावों को, इस अधिसूचना के तारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से नव्वे दिन के भीतर, निदेशक (मंकिया) प्रक्रियम भारत कोकिंग कोल लि., धनबाद को भेजेगा।

### अनुसूची

कर्पूरिया नया ल्लाक

मरिया कोयला ल्लेव

इंडिया मं. बी. सी. सी. एल./इ. डी 46—85  
तारीख 21-3-1985

(पूर्वेक्षण के लिए अधिसूचित भूमि)

क्र. सं. नाम	थाना सं	थाना	जिला	क्षेत्र एकड़ों में	टिप्पणियां
1. दुखितडीह	276	टोपचानी	धनबाद	876.00	सम्पूर्ण
2. बांसका पुरिया	277	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	88.21	..
3. कंचनपुर	278	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	157.91	..
4. रामपुर	284	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	300.53	..
5. सावर्दी	285	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	42.01	..
6. डोगरा	286	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	65.57	..
7. नवाडीह	288	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	64.14	..
8. देशप्राम	287	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	223.17	..
9. दुबराजपुर	299	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	130.31	..
10. चैनपुर	300	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	98.78	..
11. कपुरिया	349	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	514.89	..
12. पथराकुली	301	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	287.08	..
13. बंधडीह	348	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	506.49	..
14. रुद्धी	350	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	484.54	..
15. ओलीडीह	351	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	325.81	..

कुल क्षेत्र 4167.44 एकड़ (लगभग)

या 1667 हेक्टर (लगभग)

कर्पूरिया नया ल्लाक का सीमा वर्णन

**क-१** रेखा, मौजा दुबराजपुर और देशप्राम और नवाडीह की उत्तरी सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है और बिन्दु "ब" पर मिलती है।

**ख-२** रेखा, मौजा रामपुर और कंचनपुर को उत्तरी सीमा के साथ साथ जाती है और बिन्दु "ग" पर मिलती है।

**ग-३** रेखा, मौजा कंचनपुर की पूर्वी ओमा के साथ साथ जाती है और बिन्दु "क" पर मिलती है।

**घ-४** रेखा, मौजा बक्सपुर और दोखितडीह की उत्तरी सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है और बिन्दु "क" पर मिलती है।

**इ-५** रेखा, मौजा बक्सपुरिया और दुखितडीह की उत्तरी सीमा के साथ जाती है और बिन्दु "च" पर मिलती है।

**ज-६** रेखा, मौजा रुद्धी की उत्तरी सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है और बिन्दु "द" पर मिलती है।

**झ-७** रेखा मौजा ओलीडीह और रुद्धी की पूर्वी सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है और बिन्दु "ज" पर मिलती है।

**ञ-८** रेखा, मौजा ओलीडीह की दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है और बिन्दु "झ" पर मिलती है।

**म-९** रेखा, मौजा बेनीडीह, रुद्धी और ओलीडीह की दक्षिण प्रतिसीमा सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है और बिन्दु "झ" पर मिलती है।

**ञ-१०** रेखा, मौजा पथराकुली की दक्षिणी सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है और बिन्दु "ट" पर मिलती है।

इ-१ रेखा, मौजा दुबराजपुर, चैनपुर और पथराकुली की पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ-साथ जाती है और बिन्दु "क" पर मिलती है।

[का. मं. 43015/12/85-सी. प.]

New Delhi, the 19th December, 1985

S.O. 31 :-- Whereas it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (C of 1957), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein.

The plan No. BCCL/ED/46-85 dated 21-3-85 of area covered by this notification can be inspected in the office of the Collector, Dhanbad (Bihar) or in the office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House, Street, Calcutta or in the office of the Director (Corporate Planning and Project), Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Koyia, Bhavan, Post-Office, Koyia Nagar, District Dhanbad (Bihar).

All persons interested in the lands covered by this notification shall deliver all maps, charts and other documents referred to in sub-section (7) of section 13 of the said Act, to the Director (Operation) West, Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Dhanbad (Bihar) within ninety days from the date of publication of this notification in the Gazette of India.

### SCHEDULE

Kapuria New Block Jharia Coalfield Drawing No. BCCL/ED/46-85 dated 21-3-85.

Showing land notified for prospecting

Sl. No.	Village	Thana Number	Thana	District	Area in R. m-Acres	marks
1	Dukhiddih	276	Topchan- chi	Dhanbad	876.00	Full
2	Banskapuria	277	-do-	-do-	88.21	..
3	Kanchanpur	278	-do-	-do-	157.91	..
4	Rampur	284	-do-	-do-	300.53	..
5	Sawardi	285	-do-	-do-	42.01	..
6	Dongara	286	-do-	-do-	65.57	..
7	Nawadih	288	-do-	-do-	64.14	..
8	Debgram	287	-do-	-do-	223.17	..
9	Durbajpur	299	-do-	-do-	130.31	..
10	Chainpur	300	-do-	-do-	98.78	..
11	Kapuria	349	-do-	-do-	514.89	..
12	Patrakuli	301	-do-	-do-	287.08	..
13	Banwlih	348	-do-	-do-	506.49	..
14	Rulli	350	-do-	-do-	484.54	..
15	Olidih	351	-do-	-do-	325.81	..

Total A. a: 4167.44 acres (approximately)

OR 1667 hectares (approximately)

### BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION OF KAPURIA NEW BLOCK

**A-B** Line passes along the Northern boundary of mouzas Dubrajpur and Debgram and Nawadih and meets at point 'B'.

**B-C** Line passes along the northen boundary of mouzas Rampur and Kanchanpur and meets at point 'C'.

C - D Line passes along the Eastern boundary of Mouza Kanchanpur and meets at point "E".

D - E Line passes along the northern boundary of mouzas Bakaspura and Dukhildih and meets at point "E".

E - F Line passes along the northern boundary of mouzas Banskapuria and Dukhildih and Kapuria and meets at point "F".

F - G Line passes along the northern boundary of mouza Rudi and meets at point "G".

G - H Line passes along the Eastern boundary of mouzas Olidih Rudi and meets at point "H".

H - I Line passes along the Southern boundary of mouzas Olidih and meets at point "I".

I - J Line passes along the South-Western boundary of mouzas Benidih, Rudi and Olidih and meets at point "J".

J - K Line passes along the Southern boundary of mouzas Patharakuli and meets at point "K".

K - A Line passes along the Western boundary of mouzas Dubraipul, Chainpur and Patharakuli and meets at point "A".

[F. No. 43015/12/85 CA]

नई दिल्ली, 20 दिसम्बर, 1985

कोट्रो ३२—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोयला खान कुटुम्ब पेशन स्कीम, 1971 के पैरा 12 के अनुसरण में, यह निवेश देती है कि तारीख ३१ मार्च, १९८४ को यथा विद्यमान कुटुम्ब पेशनभोगियों को १ अप्रैल, १९८५ में नीचे विनिदिष्ट राशि से अनुपूरक परिवर्धन मंजूर किए जाएंगे।

(1) वे पेशनभोगी जो ४० रु० प्रतिमास तक वृद्धि उत्तरी होनी चाहिए पेशन प्राप्त कर रहे थे। जिससे कि पेशन बढ़कर ६० रु० प्रतिमाह हो जाए।

(2) वे जो ४० रु० प्रतिमास से अधिक और ६० रु० प्रतिमास तक पेशन प्राप्त कर रहे थे। २० रु० प्रतिमास की वृद्धि २० रु० प्रतिमास तक पेशन प्राप्त कर रहे थे।

(3) वे जो ६० रु० प्रतिमास से अधिक और ८० रु० प्रतिमास तक पेशन प्राप्त कर रहे थे। २५ रु० प्रतिमास

(4) वे जो ८० रु० प्रतिमास से अधिक और १०० रु० प्रतिमास तक पेशन प्राप्त कर रहे थे। ३० रु० प्रतिमास

(5) वे जो १०० रु० प्रतिमास से अधिक पेशन प्राप्त कर रहे थे। ३५ रु० प्रतिमास

२ अनुपूरक परिवर्धनों की दर कुटुम्ब पेशन से संबंधित होगी व्योकि यह स्कीम के पैरा 12(1) के निवेशों के अनुसार संवेद्य होगी।

३. उन पेशनभोगियों की दशा में, जो तारीख ३१-३-१९८४ को स्कीम के पैरा 12(2) के अधीन पेशन प्राप्त कर रहे थे, वृद्धि जो पैरा 12(1) के अधीन उनकी पेशन से संबंधित है, संगणित की जानी चाहिए और उपर्युक्त पैरा १ के मध्य (1) और (2) के लिए १० रु० प्रतिमास अतिरिक्त परिवर्धन के साथ वृद्धि की उत्तरी ही मात्रा उस अवधि के दौरान संदर्भ की जाएगी जिसके लिए पेशन स्कीम के पैरा 12(2) के अधीन संदेश है।

४. पेशन की कुल रकम जिसके अनुरूपक परिवर्धन भी ही किसी भी दशा में अतिम प्राप्त बेतन से अधिक नहीं होगी।

[मं० ८(7)/८०-प्रशा०-I (पी एफ) (II)]

समय सिह, मवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th December, 1985

S.O. 32 :—In pursuance of paragraph 12A of the Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme, 1971, the Central Government hereby directs that the family pensioners as on 31st March, 1984 shall be granted supplementary additions at the rates specified below with effect from 1st day of April, 1984 :—

(i) those pensioners who were drawing pension as to increase the pension to upto Rs. 40/- per month. Rs. 60/- per month.

(ii) those who were drawing pension above Rs. 40/- per month upto Rs. 60/- per month an increase of Rs. 20/- per month.

(iii) those who were drawing pension above Rs. 60/- per month upto Rs. 80/- per month. Rs. 25/- per month.

(iv) those who were drawing pension above Rs. 80/- per month upto Rs. 100/- per month. Rs. 30/- per month.

(v) those who were drawing pension above Rs. 100/- per month. Rs. 35/- per month.

2. The rate of supplementary additions will be related to the family pension as would be payable in terms of paragraph 12(1) of the Scheme.

3. In the case of pensioners who as on 31-3-1984 were drawing pensions under paragraph 12(2) of the Scheme the increase as related to their pension under paragraph 12(1) should be worked out and the same quantum of increase with a further addition of Rs. 10/- per month for groups (i) and (ii) and Rs. 15/- per month for groups (iii) and (iv) of paragraph 1 above shall be paid during the period for which pension under paragraph 12(2) of the Scheme is payable.

3. The total amount of pension including supplementary additions shall in no case exceed the last pay drawn.

[No 8(7)/80-Adm.I(PF) (Vol.II)]

SAMAY SINGH, Under Secy.

### कृषि और पानी विकास मंत्रालय

(कृषि और धूकारिता विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 17 दिसम्बर, 1985

विषय :—भारतीय पशुचिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1984 (1984 की सं. 52) के अधीन राज्य पशुचिकित्सा परिषदों की स्थापना

का.आ. ३३—राष्ट्रपति, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 239 के छंड (1) के अनुसरण में यह निवेश देते हैं कि दिल्ली संघ राज्य कोष का प्रशासक राष्ट्रपति के नियंत्रण के अधीन रहते हुए भी और अगले आदेश होने तक उक्त संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में भारतीय पशुचिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1984 (1984 की सं. 52) के अधीन किसी राज्य सरकार की गणितयों का प्रयोग और कृप्यों का निर्बहून करेगा।

[मं० 23-116/84-एल श्री.टी (एल.एच.एस.) (खंड-2)]

श्री.एस. मराव, मवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT

(Department of Agriculture &amp; Co-operation)

New Delhi, the 17th December, 1985

Sub :—Establishment of State Veterinary Councils under the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 (52 of 1984).

S.O. 33.—In pursuance of clause (1) of article 239 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that the Administrator of the Union Territory of Delhi, shall, subject to the control of the President and until further orders, exercise powers and discharge the functions of a State Government under the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 (52 of 1984) in the said territory.

[No. 23-116/84-LDT(LHS) (Vol. II)]

B. S. SARAO, Addl. Secy.

## पर्यावरण, वन एवं वन्य प्राणी विभाग

(वन्य प्राणी प्रभाग)

नई विल्सनी, 30 नवम्बर, 1985

का. आ. 34.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा, वन्य प्राणी (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का 53) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए श्री पी.सी. राय चौधरी के स्थान पर श्री कल्याण चक्रवर्ती को वन्य प्राणी परिक्षण का उप निवेशक नियुक्त करती है।

उन्हें वन्य प्राणी (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 (1972 का 53) की धारा 47, 48 तथा 50 के मन्तर्भाव वी नई शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया जाता है।

[म. 1-15/85-डब्ल्यू. एल०-१]

राजीत सिंह, निदेशक

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST &  
WILDLIFE

(Wildlife Division)

New Delhi, the 30th November, 1985

S.O. 34.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Kalyan Chakrabarti as Deputy Director of Wildlife Preservation, in place of Shri P. C. Roychoudhury.

He is hereby authorised to exercise powers under Sections 47, 48 and 50 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972).

[No. 1-15/85-WL-1]

RANJIT SINGH, Director

## मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय

(शिक्षा विभाग)

नई विल्सनी, 4 दिसम्बर, 1985

का.आ. 35.—विषय नियम अधिनियम, 1925 (1925 का 19) के खंड 8 के उपखंड (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा यह निर्वेश देती है कि उपरोक्त अधिनियम की धाराएं राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान नई विल्सनी के कर्मचारियों के हिन के लिए संस्थापित अधिव्यवसिती पर भी सागू होंगी।

[का. स. 26-4/85-एस के टो-१]

## MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(Dept. of Education)

New Delhi, the 4th December, 1985

S.O. 35.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of Section 8 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (19 of 1925), the Central Government hereby directs that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the Provident Funds established for the benefit of the employees of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi.

[F. No. 26-4/85-Skt.I]

का. आ. 36.—विषय नियम अधिनियम, 1925 (1925 का 19) के खंड 8 के उप खंड 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त नियम की सूची में निम्नलिखित संगठन का नाम जोड़ती है, अर्थात् —

“राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान, नई विल्सनी”।

[का. स. 26-4/85-एस. के. टी-१]

टी. प. एन. दर, संयुक्त शिक्षा समाजकार (भाषा)

S.O. 36.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (19 of 1925), the Central Government hereby adds to the schedule to the said Act the name of the following organisation, namely:—

“The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi”.

[F. No. 26-4/85-Skt.I]

T. N. DHAR, Jt. Educational Adviser (Languages)

## (मंस्कृति विभाग)

नई विल्सनी, 18 दिसम्बर, 1985

का. आ. 37.—चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 9 के साथ पाठ्य चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री एन. सी. वासुदेवन, प्राई. ए. एस. (उडीसा 77) को 16 अक्टूबर, 1985 के पूर्वाह्न से अगले आदेश तक, उस वेतन पर जो एकत्र सरकार में अध्यर तथा अधिकारी के पद पर स्थानांपत्ति रूप से प्रतिनियुक्ति ग्राहक वर्तने करती है।

[फाइल संख्या 801/34/8-एफ (सी)]

प्रार. डी. जोशी, उप सचिव

## (Department of Culture)

New Delhi, the 18th December, 1985

S.O. 37.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rule 9 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to appoint Shri N. C. Vasudevan, IAS (OR : 77) on pay as for Under Secretary in the Government of India, to officiate as Additional Regional Officer, Central Board of Film Certification, Bangalore on deputation basis with effect from the forenoon of 16th October, 1985 until further orders.

[File No. 801/34/84-FCI]

R. D. JOSHI, Dy. Secy.

## परिवहन मंत्रालय

(रेल विभाग)

(रेलवे बोर्ड)

नई विल्सन, 23 दिसम्बर, 1985

का. आ. 38.—राजभाषा (संघ के गोपनीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उपनियम (2) और (4) के अनुपालन में रेल विभाग (रेलवे बोर्ड) अनुसंधान, अधिकाल्प एवं मानक संगठन कार्यालय के निम्नलिखित अनुसारों को, जहाँ के कर्मचारियों ने हिंदी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर निया है, अधिसूचित करता है—

1. प्रशासन अनुभाग
2. स्थापना-I अनुभाग
3. स्थापना-II अनुभाग
4. स्थापना-III अनुभाग
5. स्थापना-IV अनुभाग
6. स्थापना-V अनुभाग
7. पास अनुभाग
8. कल्याण अनुभाग
9. मुख्य पुस्तकालय
10. लेखा अनुभाग
11. वित्त अनुभाग
12. प्रकाशन अनुभाग

[संघया दिन्दी-85/रा. ४८. १/१२/१]

ए. एन. वांचू, सचिव

रेलवे बोर्ड १२वं पदेन संयुक्त भविष्य

## MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

(Department of Railways)

(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 1985

S.O. 38.—In pursuance of Sub-Rule (2) and (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for the Official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, Department of Railways (Railway Board) hereby notify the following sections of the RDSO, where the staff have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi :—

1. Administration Section
2. Establishment-1 Section
3. Establishment-II Section
4. Establishment-III Section
5. Establishment-IV Section
6. Establishment-V Section
7. Pass Section
8. Welfare Section
9. The Main Library
10. Accounts Section
11. Finance Section
12. Publication Section.

[No. Hindi-85/OL-I/12/1]

A. N. WANCHOO, Secy, Railway Board & Ex-Officio  
Jt. Secy.

(अल-भूतल परिवहन विभाग )

(परिवहन पक्ष)

नई विल्सन, 24 दिसम्बर, 1985

का. आ. 39.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, नाविक भविष्य निधि स्कीम, 1966 के पैरा 37 के द्वारा प्रदत्त शिक्षणों का प्रयोग करते हुए, और भारत सरकार के नीचेहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचिता संघर्षा एस डब्ल्यू/एम डब्ल्यू. एस. (28)/82-एम. ट. दिनांक 9 मार्च, 1983 का अधिलंबन करने द्वारा नाविक विषय निधि के न्यासी मंडल से परामर्श करने के उपयोग यह नियित करता है कि उक्त पहली अगस्त, 1985 से नाविक भविष्य निधि में नियोक्ताओं और नाविकों के अंशदान की ३% राशि उक्त स्कीम के पैरा 35 के तहत प्रशासनिक प्रभार के रूप में देव होगी।

[फाइल सं. एस. डब्ल्यू/एम डब्ल्यू. एस.-28/82-एम. टी.]

एस. मिशन, अवर सचिव

## व्यापक्यात्मक जापन

नाविक भविष्य निधि से न्यासी मंडल ने 26 जूलाई, 1985 की बैठक में यह संकल्प किया कि नाविक भविष्य निधि स्कीम, 1966 के पैरा 35 के तहत देव प्रशासनिक प्रभार १% अगस्त, 1985 से कार्मिकों व नाविकों के सकल अंशदान के ३ प्रतिशत (३ प्रतिशत) की दर से दिया जाए।

इस संकल्प के अनुसार नियोक्ता पहले से ही ३ प्रतिशत की दर से प्रशासनिक प्रभार दे रहे हैं। अतः यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि विषय निधि अंशदान पर देव प्रशासनिक प्रभार की दर मिठानी तारीख प्रारंभित पहली अगस्त, 1985 से ३ प्रतिशत करवी जाये।

(Department of Surface Transport)

(Shipping Wing)

New Delhi, the 24th December, 1985

S.O. 39.—In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph 37 of the Seamen's Provident Fund Scheme, 1966, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. SW/MWS(28)/82-MT dated 9th March, 1983, the Central Government, in consultation with the Board of Trustees of the Seamen's Provident Fund, hereby fixes with effect from 1st August, 1985 the administrative charges payable under paragraph 35 of the said Scheme @ 3 per cent of the total of employers and seamen's contribution to the Seamen's Provident Fund.

[F. No. SW/MWS-24/85-MT]  
S. SYNGHAL, Under Secy.

## EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

The Board of Trustees, Seamen's Provident Fund, in their meeting held on 26th July, 1985, have resolved that the administrative charges payable under paragraph 35 of the Seamen's Provident Fund Scheme, 1966, shall be paid @ 3 per cent of the total of the employers and seamen's contribution with effect from 1st August, 1985.

In accordance with this resolution the employers are already paying the administrative charges @ 3 per cent. It is, therefore, necessary to give retrospective effect to the fixation of the rate of administrative charges payable on the Provident fund contribution @ 3 per cent with effect from 1st August, 1985.

## संचार मंत्रालय

(दूर संचार विभाग )

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 1985

का. आ. 40.—स्थायी आदेश संख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किये गये भारतीय तार नियम, 1951 के नियम 434 के खंड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार महानिवेशक, दूरसंचार विभाग ने यातागु टेलीफोन केन्द्र, गुजरात से दिनांक 20-1-1986 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[संख्या 5-23/85-पी एच बी]

## MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(Department of Telecommunication)

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 1985

S.O. 40.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Department of Telecommunication, hereby specifies 20-1-1986 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Thangadh Telephone Exchange, Gujarat Circle.

[No. 5-25/85-PHB]

का.आ. 41.—स्थायी आदेश संख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किये गये भारतीय तार नियम, 1951 के नियम 434 के खंड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार महानिवेशक, दूरसंचार विभाग ने चाथानूर टेलीफोन केन्द्र केरल में दिनांक 16-1-1986 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[संख्या 5-28/85-पी एच बी]

S.O. 41.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Department of Telecommunication, hereby specifies 16-1-1986 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Chathannoor Telephone Exchange, Kerala Circle.

[No. 5-28/85-PHB]

का.आ. 42.—स्थायी आदेश संख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किये गए भारतीय तार नियम, 1951 के नियम 434 के खंड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार महानिवेशक दूरसंचार विभाग ने स्वामीमलाई तथा नाच यार्कोइल टेलीफोन केन्द्र में तामिलनाडु दिनांक 16-1-86 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[संख्या 5-29/85-पी एच बी]

S.O. 42.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Department of Telecommunication, hereby specifies 16-1-1986 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Swamimalai & Natchiarkoil Telephone Exchange, Tamil Nadu Circle.

[No. 5-29/85-PHB]

का.आ. 43.—स्थायी आदेश संख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किये गए भारतीय तार नियम, 1951 के नियम 434 के खंड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार महानिवेशक दूरसंचार विभाग ने एस.एस.पुरम. टेलीफोन केन्द्र केरल में दिनांक 16-1-86 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[संख्या 5-27/85-पी एच बी]

S.O. 43.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Department of Telecommunication, hereby specifies 16-1-86 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in S. L. Puram Telephone Exchange, Kerala Circle.

[No. 5-27/85-PHB]

का.आ. 44.—स्थायी आदेश संख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किये गये भारतीय तार नियम, 1951 के नियम 434 के खंड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार महानिवेशक दूरसंचार विभाग ने पेराम्ब्रा तथा बालुसेरी टेलीफोन केन्द्र केरल में दिनांक 20-1-1986 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[संख्या 5-30/85-पी एच बी]  
के पी. शर्मा, महायक महानिवेशक (पी.एच. बी.)

S.O. 44.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Department of Telecommunication, hereby specifies 20-1-1986 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Perambra & Balusseri Telephone Exchange, Kerala Circle.

[No. 5-30/85-PHB]

K. P. SHARMA, Assistant Director General (PHB)

## अम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 17 दिसम्बर, 1985

का.आ. 45.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि लोकहित में ऐसा करना अपेक्षित था श्रीधोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (३) के उपखंड (६) के उपवधों के अनुसरण में भारत सरकार के अम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना मंजूखा का.आ. 3267 दिनांक 26 जून, 1985 द्वारा बैंकिंग उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 29 जून 1985 से छः मास की अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार की यह है कि लोकहित में उक्त कालावधि को छः मास की अधिनियम के लिए बढ़ाया जाना अपेक्षित है;

प्रत. अब, श्रीधोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खंड (३) के उपखंड (६) के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिनियमों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 29 दिसम्बर, 1985 से छः मास की अधिनियम के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[सं. एस-11017/2/85-र्ड-1(ए)]

ग.ह.सु. अस्थर, अवर सचिव

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 17th December, 1985

S.O. 45.—Whereas the Central Government having been satisfied that the public interest so required had, in pursuance of the provision of sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), declared by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour S.O. No. 3267 dated the 26th June, 1985 the Banking Industry carried on by a Banking Company as defined in clause (bb) of section 2 of the said Act to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act, for period of six months from the 29th June, 1985;

And whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act, for a further period of six months from the 29th December, 1985.

[F. No. S-11017/2/85-D.I(A)]  
S. H. S. IYER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 दिसम्बर, 1985

का.आ. 46.—प्रैमर्स इंडियन लिं., चिक्काड्गांव, पूना-411033 जिसमें इमार रजिस्टर्ड भारतीय नामांकन प्लाईंट, उक्त और (1) बम्बई, (2) कलकत्ता, (3) ग्रेटर कैलाग-1, नई दिल्ली और (4) वाहारु गाह जकर मार्ग नई दिल्ली (एम.एच./7287) में स्थित नामांकन भी शामिल है, (जिसे इमार इनके पश्चात् उक्त स्थापन कहा गया है) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकारण उपबन्ध प्रधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) के अधीन छूट दिया जाने के लिए आवेदन किया है;

और केंद्रीय सरकार का समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त स्थापन के कर्मचारी किसी पृथक् अधिकार या भ्रीमियम का सन्दाय किए बिना ही, भारतीय जीवन वीमा नियम की जीवन वीमा स्कीम की सामूहिक वीमा स्कीम के अधीन जीवन वीमा के रूप में जो कायदा उठा रहे हैं वे ऐसे कर्मचारियों को उन कायदों में अधिक अनुकूल हैं जो उन्हें कर्मचारी नियम संबंधित वीमा स्कीम, 1976 (जिसे इमार इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्कीम कहा गया है) के अधीन अनुरूप हैं;

अतः, केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शर्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के अधीन संवालय की अधिसूचना संदेश का.आ. 4286 तारीख 26-11-1982 के अनुसुरण में और इससे उपावश्यक अनुसूची में विनिष्टित गतों के अधीन रहते हुए, उक्त स्थापन को, 18-12-1985 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए, जिसमें 17-12-1988 भी सम्मिलित है, उक्त स्कीम के अधीन उपबन्धों के प्रबंधन से छूट देती है।

#### अनुसूची

1. उक्त स्थापन के सम्बन्ध में नियोजित प्रावेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त महाराष्ट्र को ऐसी विवरणियां देंगे और ऐसे लेखा रखेगा तथा निरीक्षण के लिए ऐसी सुविधाएं प्रवान करेगा जो केंद्रीय सरकार समय-समय पर निर्दिष्ट करे।

2. नियोजक, ऐसे विवरण प्रभारों का प्रत्येक मास की समाप्ति के 15 दिन तक भीतर संशोधन करेगा जो केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) के खंड (क) के अधीन समय-समय पर निर्दिष्ट करे।

3. सामूहिक वीमा स्कीम के प्रणालीमें, जिसके अन्तर्गत लेखाओं का रखा जाना, विवरणों का प्रस्तुत किया जाना, वीमा भ्रीमियम का सन्दाय, लेखाओं का अन्तर्गत, निरीक्षण प्रभारों का सन्दाय आदि भी है, होने वाले सभी व्यंग्यों का बहन नियोजक द्वारा किया जाएगा।

4. नियोजक, केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा यथा अनुमोदित सामूहिक वीमा स्कीम के नियमों की एक प्रति, और जब कभी उनमें संशोधन किया जाए, तब उस संशोधन की प्रति तथा कर्मचारियों की बहुमत्यांग की भाषा में उसकी मूल्य वालों का अनुवाद स्थापन के सूचना-पट्ट पर प्रदान करेंगा।

5. यदि कोई ऐसा कर्मचारी, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का या उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन छूट प्राप्त कियी स्थापन की भविष्य निधि

का पहले ही सदस्य है, जो नियोजक वीमा स्कीम के सदस्य के स्वरूप उसका नाम तुरन्त दर्ज करेगा और उसकी वीवन अवश्यक प्रीमियम भारतीय जीवन वीमा नियम को मन्दिर करेगा।

6. यदि सामूहिक वीमा स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों जो उपलब्ध फायदे बहाये जाने हैं, तो नियोजक उक्त स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध फायदों में समुचित रूप से वृद्धि की जाने की अवश्यकता करेगा जिस में कि कर्मचारियों के नियम सामूहिक वीमा स्कीम के अधीन उपलब्ध फायदे उन फायदों में प्रधिक अनुकूल हों, जो उक्त स्कीम के अधीन अनुरूप हैं।

7. सामूहिक वीमा स्कीम में किसी वात के होने हुए भी, यदि किसी कर्मचारी की मृत्यु पर इस स्कीम के अधीन सन्देश रकम उक्त रकम से कम है जो कर्मचारी को उम दणा में गंदेय होती जब वह उक्त स्कीम के अधीन होता तो, नियोजक कर्मचारी के विधिक वारिमा/नाम-निर्देशिती को प्रतिकर के रूप में दोनों गहरों के अन्तर के योग्य रकम का मन्दाय करेगा।

8. सामूहिक स्कीम के उपलब्धों में कोई भी संशोधन, प्रावेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त महाराष्ट्र के पूर्व अनुमोदन के लिए नहीं किया जाएगा और जहां किसी संशोधन से कर्मचारियों के द्विपर्यास के लिए प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना हो वहां, प्रावेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, अपना अनुमोदन देने से पूर्व कर्मचारियों को अपना दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट करने का योग्यतुक्त अवसरा देगा।

9. यदि किसी कारणवश, स्थापना के कर्मचारी, उपरीय जीवन वीमा नियम को उम सामूहिक वीमा स्कीम के, जिसे स्थापन पहले अपना सुका है, अधीन नहीं रख जाते हैं, या इस स्कीम के प्रदर्शन कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त होने वाले कायदे किसी गीति से कम हो जाते हैं, तो यह छूट रह की जा सकती है।

10. यदि किसी कारणवश, नियोजक भारतीय जीवन वीमा नियम द्वारा नियत तारीख के भीतर प्रीमियम का सन्दाय करने में असफल रहता है, और पालिसी को अपग्रेड हो जाने दिया जाता है तो यह छूट रह की जा सकती है।

11. नियोजक द्वारा प्रीमियम के सन्दाय में किए गए किसी व्यक्तिकूम की दशा में, उन मूल सदस्यों के नामनिर्देशितियों या विधिक वारिमों को जो यदि यह, छूट न दी गई होती तो उक्त स्कीम के अन्तर्गत होने वीमा फायदों के सन्दाय का उत्तराधिकृत नियोजक पर होगा।

12. इस स्कीम के अधीन आने वाले किसी मदस्य की मृत्यु होने पर भारतीय जीवन वीमा नियम, वीमाहस्त रिंग के हक्कादार नाम-निर्देशिती/विधिक वारिमों को उम राशि का गन्धाय नहाना में और प्रत्येक दशा में हर प्रकार से पूर्ण दावे की प्राप्ति के एक मास के भीतर सुनिश्चित करेगा।

[मंत्रा एम-35014/311/82/पी.एफ.-2/एम एम-4]

New Delhi, the 19th December, 1985

S.O. 46.—Whereas Messrs Elpro International Limited, Chinchwadgaon, Poona including its Registered Office at Nariman Point, Bombay and branches at (1) Bombay (2) Calcutta (3) Greater Kailash-I, New Delhi and (4) Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg., New Delhi (MH/7287) (hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) have applied for exemption under sub-section (2A) of section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act).

And whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that the employees of the said establishment are, without making

any separate contribution or payment of premium, in enjoyment of benefits under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the nature of life insurance which are more favourable to such employees than the benefits admissible under the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheme);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of section 17 of the said Act and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, S.O. 4266 dated the 26-11-1982 and subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule annexed hereto, the Central Government hereby exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme for a further period of three years with effect from 18-12-1985 upto and inclusive of the 17-12-1988.

#### SCHEDULE

1. The employer in relation to the said establishment shall submit such returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Maharashtra and maintain such accounts and provide such facilities for inspection as the Central Government may direct from time to time.

2. The employer shall pay such inspection charges as the Central Government may, from time to time, direct under clause (a) of sub-section (3A) of section 17 of the said Act within 15 days from the close of every month.

3. All expenses involved in the administration of the Group Insurance Scheme, including maintenance of accounts, submission of returns, payment of insurance premia, transfer of accounts, payment of inspection charges etc. shall be borne by the employer.

4. The employer shall display on the Notice Board of the establishments, a copy of the rules of the Group Insurance Scheme as approved by the Central Government and, as and when amended, alongwith a translation of the salient features thereof, in the language or the majority of the employees.

5. Whereas an employee, who is already a member of the Employees' Provident Fund or the Provident Fund of an establishment exempted under the said Act, is employed in his establishment, the employer shall immediately enrol him as a member of the Group Insurance Scheme and pay necessary premium in respect of him to the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

6. The employer shall arrange to enhance the benefits available to the employees under the Group Insurance Scheme appropriately, if the benefits available to the employees under the said Scheme are enhanced so that the benefits available under the Group Insurance Scheme are more favourable to the employees than the benefits admissible under the said Scheme.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Group Insurance Scheme, if on the death of an employee the amount payable under this scheme be less than the amount that would be payable had employee been covered under the said Scheme, the employer shall pay the difference to the legal heir/nominee of the employee as compensation.

8. No amendment of the provisions of the Group Insurance Scheme, shall be made without the prior approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Maharashtra and where any amendment is likely to effect adversely the interest of the employees, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner shall before giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their point of view.

9. Where, for any reason, the employees of the said establishment do not remain covered under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as already adopted by the said establishment, or the benefits to the employees under this Scheme are reduced in any manner, the exemption shall liable to be cancelled.

10. Where, for any reason, the employer fails to pay the premium etc. within the due date, as fixed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and the policy is allowed to lapse, the exemption is liable to be cancelled.

11. In case of default, if any made by the employer in payment of premium the responsibility for payment of assurance benefits to the nominees or the legal heirs of deceased members who would have been covered under the said Scheme but for grant of this exemption, shall be that of the employer.

12. Upon the death of the members covered under the Scheme the Life Insurance Corporation of India shall ensure prompt payment of the sum assured to the nominee or the Legal heirs of the deceased member entitled for it and in any case within one month from the receipt of claim complete in all respects.

[No. S-35014/311/82-PF. II(SS.IV)]

नई विल्ही, 20 दिसम्बर, 1985

का.धा. 47.—मैसर्स जयरामदास उद्योग मिमिटेज, 111/118, मिलबर जुल्ही पार्क रोड, पी.वा. नं. 6853, बंगलोर-560002 (के.एन./2152); (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्थापन कहा गया है) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य और प्रकीर्ण उपचार अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2) के अधीन छूट दिए जाने के लिए अवैदन किया है:

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का समर्थन हो गया है कि उक्त स्थापन के कर्मचारी, किसी पृथक अधिवाय या प्रीमियम का सम्बाय किए जिन्होंने भारतीय जीवन बीमा नियम की सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन जीवन बीमा के रूप में कायदे उठा रखे हैं और ऐसे कर्मचारियों के लिए ये फायदे उन कायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हैं, जो कर्मचारी निषेच महबूब बीमा स्कीम, 1976 (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्कीम कहा गया है) के अधीन उन्हें अनुमति दी गयी है;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और इसमें उपाय अनुसूची में वित्तिरिप्प शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त स्थापन को तीन वर्ष की प्रवधि के लिए उक्त स्कीम के भवी उपचारों के प्रवर्तन से छूट देनी है।

#### अनुसूची

1. उक्त स्थापन के संबंध में नियोजक प्राविधिक भविष्य नियंत्रित करनाटक को ऐसी विवरणियां भेजेगा और ऐसे लेखा रखेगा तथा नियोजक के लिए ऐसी सुविधाएँ प्रदान करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, समय-समय पर निर्दिष्ट करे।

2. नियोजक, ऐसे नियंत्रण प्रभारी का प्रत्येक मास की समाप्ति के 15 दिन के भीतर सम्बाय करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा (क) के अधीन समय-समय पर निर्दिष्ट करे।

3. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के प्रशासन में, जिनके अन्तर्गत लेखाओं का रखा जाना, विवरणियों का प्रस्तुत किया जाना, बीमा प्रीमियम का सम्बाय, लेखाओं का अत्यरण, नियंत्रण प्रभारी सम्बाय आदि भी है, होने वाले भवी व्ययों का अनुमति वारा किया जाएगा।

4. नियोजक, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित बीमा स्कीम के नियमों की एक प्रति, और अब कर्मचारी उनमें संशोधन किया जाए, तब उस संशोधन को प्रति सभा कर्मचारियों की बहुमत्या की आधा में उसकी मूल्य बानों का अनुवाद, स्थापन के सूचनापट पर प्रदर्शित करेगा।

5. यदि कोई ऐसा कर्मचारी, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का या उक्त योग्यतायम के अधीन छूट प्राप्त किया स्थापन की भविष्य निधि का पहले ही भवस्य है, उसके स्थापन में नियोजित किया जाता है तो नियोजक, गामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के स्वस्य के रूप में उसका नाम तुरन्त दर्ज करेगा और उसकी बाबत आवश्यक प्रीमियम भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम को भन्दर करेगा।

6. यदि उक्त स्कीम के भवीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध कायदे बदल जाते हैं तो, नियोजक सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के भवीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध कायदों में समुक्त रूप से बुद्धि को जाने की व्यवस्था करेगा जिससे कि कर्मचारियों के लिए सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के भवीन उपलब्ध कायदे उन कायदों से प्रभिक अनुकूल हों, जो उक्त स्कीम के भवीन अनुज्ञाय हैं।

7. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम में किसी बात के होते हुए भी, यदि किसी कर्मचारी की मृत्यु पर इस स्कीम के अधीन मन्देय रकम उस रकम से कम है जो कर्मचारी को उस दशा में समेय होती, जब वह उक्त स्कीम के अधीन होता हो, तो, नियोजक कर्मचारी के विधिक वासिस/नामनिर्देशिती को प्रतिकर के रूप में दोनों रकमों के धनार के बगवर रकम का मत्त्वाय करेगा।

8. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के उपलब्धों में कोई भी संशोधन, प्रावेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त कर्नाटक के पूर्व भनुमोदन के बिना नहीं किया जाएगा और जहां किसी संशोधन से कर्मचारियों के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पहुँचे की समावना हो वहां, प्रावेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, भपना भनुमोदन देने से पूर्व कर्मचारियों को भपना दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट करने का युक्तियुक्त ग्रावसर देगा।

9. यदि किसी कारणबाट, स्थापन के कर्मचारी, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम को उस सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के, जिसे स्थापन पहले अपना चुका है, अधीन नहीं रह जाते हैं, या इस स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त होने वाले कायदे किसी रैति से कम हो जाते हैं, तो यह छूट रह की जा सकती है।

10. यदि किसी कारणबाट, नियोजक भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा नियत तारीख के भीतर प्रीमियम का भन्दाय करने में असफल रहता है, तो पालियों को व्यपरत हो जाने दिया जाता है तो छूट रह की जा सकती है।

11. नियोजक द्वारा प्रीमियम के गन्दाय में किए गए किसी अतिकम की दशा में, उन भूत सदस्यों के नामनिर्देशितीयों या विधिक बारियों को जो यदि यह छूट न दी गई तो उक्त स्कीम के भन्तर्गत होने बीमा कायदों के मत्त्वाय का उत्तरदायित्व नियोजक पर होगा।

12. इस स्कीम के अधीन आने वाले किसी स्वस्य की मृत्यु होने पर भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम, बीमाकृष्ण गणि के हक्कदार नामनिर्देशितीय/विधिक बारियों को उस गणि का संबोध तत्पश्चा से अंतर प्रत्येक दशा में हर प्रकार से पूर्ण दावे की प्राप्ति के एक मास के भीतर सुनिष्ठित करेगा।

[म एस-35014/289/85-एस.एम.-4]

New Delhi, the 20th December, 1985

S.O. 47.—Whereas Messrs Jairamdas Udyog Limited, 111/118, Silver Jubilee Park Road, P.B. No. 6853, Bangalore-560002 (KN/2152), (hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) have applied for exemption under sub-section (2A) of Section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act);

And whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that the employees of the said establishment are, without making any separate contribution or payment of premium, in enjoy-

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ment of benefits under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the nature of Life Insurance which are more favourable to such employees than the benefits admissible under the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheme);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of section 17 of the said Act and subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule annexed hereto, the Central Government hereby exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme for a period of three years.

#### SCHEDULE

1. The employer in relation to the said establishment shall submit such returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Karnataka maintain such accounts and provide such facilities for inspection, as the Central Government may direct from time to time.

2. The employer shall pay such inspection charges as the Central Government may, from time to time, direct under clause (a) of sub-section (3A) of Section 17 of the said Act, within 15 days from the close of every month,

3. All expenses involved in the administration of the Group Insurance Scheme, including maintenance of accounts, submission of returns, payment of insurance premia, transfer of accounts, payment of inspection charges etc. shall be borne by the employer.

4. The employer shall display on the Notice Board of the establishment, a copy of the rules of the Group Insurance Scheme as approved by the Central Government and, as and when amended, alongwith a translation of the salient features thereof, in the language of the majority of the employees.

5. Whereas an employee, who is already a member of the Employees' Provident Fund or the Provident Fund of an establishment exempted under the said Act, is employed in his establishment, the employer shall immediately enrol him as a member of the Group Insurance Scheme and pay necessary premium in respect of him to the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

6. The employer shall arrange to enhance the benefits available to the employees under the Group Insurance Scheme appropriately, if the benefits available to the employees under the said Scheme are enhanced, so that the benefits available under the Group Insurance Scheme are more favourable to the employees than the benefits admissible under the said Scheme.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Group Insurance Scheme, if on the death of an employee the amount payable under this Scheme be less than the amount that would have been payable had employee been covered under the said Scheme the employer shall pay the difference to the legal heir/nominee of the employee as compensation.

8. No amendment of the provisions of the Group Insurance Scheme, shall be made without the prior approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Karnataka and where any amendment is likely to effect adversely the interest of the employees, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner shall before giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their point of view.

9. Where, for any reason, the employees of the said establishment do not remain covered under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as already adopted by the said establishment, or the benefits to the employees under this Scheme are reduced in any manner, the exemption shall be liable to be cancelled.

10. Where, for any reason, the employer fails to pay the premium etc. within the due date, as fixed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and the policy is allowed to lapse, the exemption is liable to be cancelled.

11. In case of default, if any made by the employer in payment of premium the responsibility for payment of assurance benefits to the nominees or the legal heirs of deceased members who would have been covered under the said Scheme but for grant of this exemption, shall be that of the employer.

12. Upon the death of the members covered under the Scheme the Life Insurance Corporation of India shall ensure prompt payment of the sum assured to the nominee/legal heirs of the deceased member entitled for it and in any case within one month from the receipt of claim complete in all respects.

[No. S-35014/(289)/85-SS.(V)]

का. आ. 48:—मैसर्स अजमेर सेण्ट्रल को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक लिमिटेड, अजमेर रोड, पी.बी. नम्बर 156, अजमेर (आर.जे./818); (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्थापन कहा गया है) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकोर्ण उपलब्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) के अधीन छूट दिया जाने के लिए आवेदन किया है;

छूट केन्द्रीय सरकार का समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त स्थापन के कर्मचारी, किसी पृष्ठक भविष्याय या प्रीमियम का सम्बाध नियम, विनाहीन होता है, भारतीय जीवन बीमा नियम की सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन अधिन बीमा के रूप में फायदे उठा रहे हैं और ऐसे कर्मचारियों के लिए ये फायदे उन कायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हैं, जो कर्मचारी निषेध सहबद बीमा स्कीम, 1976 (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्कीम कहा गया है) के अधीन उत्तु अनुमते हैं;

इस, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) द्वारा प्रदत्त प्रतिक्रिया का प्रयोग करते हुए और इससे उपलब्ध अनुमति में विनिविष्ट शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त स्थापन को तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए उक्त स्कीम के सभी उपलब्धों के प्रबल्लन से छूट देती है।

#### अनुमति

1. उक्त स्थापन के संबंध में नियोजक प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त राजस्थान को ऐसी विवरणियां देंगे और ऐसे लेखा रखेंगा तथा निरीक्षण के लिए ऐसी भुविधाएं प्रदान करेंगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, समय-समय पर निर्दिष्ट करें।

2. नियोजक, ऐसे निरोक्षण प्रभारों का प्रत्येक मास की समाप्ति के 15 दिन के भीतर सम्भाय करेंगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (3क) के खण्ड (क) के अधीन समय-समय पर निर्दिष्ट करें।

3. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के प्रशासन में, जिसके प्रत्यार्थी लेक्षाओं का रखा जाना, विवरणियों का प्रस्तुत किया जाना, बीमा प्राप्तियम का सम्बाध, लेक्षाओं का भन्तरण, निरोक्षण प्रभारों सम्भाय आदि भी हैं होने वाले सभी व्यथों का बहुम नियोजक द्वारा किया जाएगा।

4. नियोजक, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित वर्षा स्कीम के नियमों के एक प्रति और जब कभी उनमें संशोधन किया जाए, उम संशोधन की प्रति तथा कर्मचारियों की अनुसंधान की भाषा में उसकी मूल्य वालों का भन्तवाद, स्थापन के सूचना-पट्ट पर प्रदर्शित करें।

5. यदि कोई ऐसा कर्मचारी, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का या उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन छूट प्राप्त किसी स्थापन की भविष्य निधि का पहले ही भद्रस्य है, उसके स्थापन में नियोजित किया जाता है तो, नियोजक सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के भद्रस्य के रूप में उसका नाम तुरन्त बदल करेंगा और उसकी बाबत आवश्यक प्राप्तियम भारतीय जीवन बीमा नियम को सम्बल करेंगा।

6. यदि उक्त स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध कायदे दिए जाते हैं तो, नियोजक सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों

को उपलब्ध कायदों में समुचित रूप से बृद्धि की जाने की व्यवस्था करेगा जिससे कि कर्मचारियों के लिए सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन उपलब्ध कायदे उन कायदों से प्रथिक अनुकूल हों, जो उक्त स्कीम के अधीन प्रत्येक हैं।

7. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम में किसी बात के होने हुए भी, यदि किसी कर्मचारी की मृत्यु पर इस स्कीम के अधीन सन्देश रकम उस रकम से कम है जो कर्मचारी को उक्त बाया में संतेय होती, जब वह उक्त स्कीम के अधीन होता हो, नियोजक कर्मचारी के विधिक वारिस/नामनिर्देशिती को प्रतिकर के स्पष्ट में दोनों रकमों के अन्तर के बगावर रकम का सन्दाय करेगा।

8. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के उपलब्धों में कोई भी संशोधन, प्रावेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त राजस्थान के पूर्ण अनुपयोगित के बिना नहीं किया जाएगा और जहां किसी संशोधन से कर्मचारियों के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पहुँचे की संभावना हो वहां, प्रावेशिक भविष्य विधि आयुक्त, अपना अनुपयोगित देने से पूर्ण कर्मचारियों को अपना दृष्टिकोण स्थाप्त करने का उत्तिष्ठुक अवधर देगा।

9. यदि किसी कारणवश, स्थापन के कर्मचारी, भारतीय जीवन बीमा नियम को उस सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के, जिसे स्थापन पहले अपना चुका है, अधीन नहीं रह जाते हैं, या इस स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त होने वाले फायदे किसी रौलि से कम हो जाते हैं, तो यह छूट रह की जा सकती है।

10. यदि किसी कारणवश, स्थापन के कर्मचारी, भारतीय जीवन बीमा नियम द्वारा नियत तारीख के भीतर प्रीमियम का सम्बाध करने में भग्नकल रहता है, तो उपलिसी को व्यवस्था हो जाने विद्या जाता है तो छूट रह की जा सकती है।

11. नियोजक द्वारा प्रीमियम के सन्दाय में किए गए किसी व्यतिक्रम की तर्ह में, उन भूत सदस्यों के नामनिर्देशितीयों या विधिक वारिसों, को जो यदि यह, छूट न दी गई होती तो उक्त स्कीम के अन्तर्गत होते, बीमा फायदों के सन्दाय का उत्तरदायित्व नियोजक पर होता।

12. इस स्कीम के अधीन आने वाले किसी भद्रस्य की भूत होने पर भारतीय जीवन बीमा नियम, बीमाहुत राय के भन्तवाद नाम निर्देशितीय/विधिक वारिसों को उस राय का संदाय तत्परता से और प्रत्येक दशा में भूर प्रकार में पूर्ण रावे को प्राप्ति के एक मास के भीतर सुनिश्चित करेंगा।

[संक्षा एस-35014/287/85-एस.एस.-4]

S.O. 48.—Whereas Messrs. Ajmer Central Co-operative Bank Limited, Jaipur Road, P.B. No. 156, Ajmer (RJ/818), (hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) have applied for exemption under sub-section (2A) of Section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act);

And, whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that the employees of the said establishment are, without making any separate contribution or payment of premium, in enjoyment of benefits under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the nature of Life Insurance which are more favourable to such employees than the benefits admissible under the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheme);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of section 17 of the said Act and subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule annexed hereto, the Central Government hereby exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme for a period of three years.

## SCHEDULE

1. The employer in relation to the said establishment shall submit such returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Rajasthan maintain such accounts and provide such facilities for inspection, as the Central Government may direct from time to time.

2. The employer shall pay such inspection charges as the Central Government may, from time to time, direct under clause (a) of sub-section (3A) of Section 17 of the said act, within 15 days from the close of every month.

3. All expenses involved in the administration of the Group Insurance Scheme, including maintenance of accounts, submission of returns, payment of insurance premia, transfer of accounts, payment of inspection charges etc. shall be borne by the employer.

4. The employer shall display on the Notice Board of the establishment, a copy of the rules of the Group Insurance Scheme as approved by the Central Government and, as and when amended alongwith a translation of the salient features thereof, in the language of the majority of the employees.

5. Whereas an employee, who is already a member of the Employees' Provident Fund or the Provident Fund of an establishment exempted under the said Act, is employed in his establishment, the employer shall immediately enrol him as a member of the Group Insurance Scheme and pay necessary premium in respect of him to the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

6. The employer shall arrange to enhance the benefits available to the employees under the Group Insurance Scheme appropriately, if the benefits available to the employees under the said Scheme are enhanced, so that the benefits available under the Group Insurance Scheme are more favourable to the employees than the benefits admissible under the said Scheme.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Group Insurance Scheme, if on the death of an employee the amount payable under this Scheme be less than the amount that would be payable had employee been covered under the said Scheme, the employer shall pay the difference to the legal heir/nominee of the employee as compensation.

8. No amendment of the provisions of the Group Insurance Scheme, shall be made without the prior approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Rajasthan and where any amendment is likely to effect adversely the interest of the employees, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner shall before giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their point of view.

9. Where, for any reason, the employees of the said establishment do not remain covered under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as already adopted by the said establishment, or the benefits to the employees under this Scheme are reduced in any manner, the exemption shall be liable to be cancelled.

10. Where, for any reason, the employer fails to pay the premium etc. within the due date, as fixed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and the policy is allowed to lapse, the exemption is liable to be cancelled.

11. In case of default, if any made by the employer in payment of premium the responsibility for payment of assurance benefits to the nominees or the legal heirs of deceased members who would have been covered under the said Scheme but for grant of this exemption, shall be that of the employer.

12. Upon the death of the members covered under the Scheme the Life Insurance Corporation of India shall ensure prompt payment of the sum assured to the nominee/legal heirs of the deceased member entitled for it and in any case within one month from the receipt of claim complete in all respects.

का, शा. 49-- मैसेसं साउथ ब्रिटेन बिस्ट्रिक्ट कोड ऑफरेटिव स्पेनिंग मिल्स लिमिटेड सरल-604307, टिल्डोविलम (एस.ए. बिस्ट्रिक्ट सर). तामिलनाडु (ट.एन. 5539) जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त स्थापन कहा गया है जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रशार्ण उपलब्ध भवित्वियम (1952 (1952 का 19) जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) के प्रधान छूट विए जाने के लिए आवेदन किया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त स्थापन के कर्मचारी किसी पृथक भविष्य या प्रेमियम का सन्दर्भ किए बिना ही, भारतीय जीवन वीमा नियम की सामूहिक वीमा स्कीम के प्रधान जीवन वीमा के रूप में कायदे उठा रहे हैं और ऐसे कर्मचारों के लिए ये कायदे उन व्यक्तियों से अधिक अनुकूल हैं जो कर्मचारी नियम संबंधी वीमा स्कीम 1976 (जिसे इसके पश्चात उक्त स्कीम कहा गया है) के अधीन उन्हें प्राप्त हैं।

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) द्वारा प्रदत्त व्यक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हूँ और इससे उपावद्ध अनुसूची में विविध शर्तों के प्रधान रूप से हैं उक्त स्थापन को उन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए उक्त स्कीम के सभी उपलब्धों के प्रवर्तन से छूट देनी है।

## ग्रन्थमूला

1. उक्त स्थापन के संबंध में नियोजक प्रभारी का भविष्य निधि आपुत्र तामिलनाडु को ऐसा विवरणियां भेजेगा और ऐसे लेखा रखेगा तथा निरीक्षण के लिए ऐसी सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार समय-समय पर नियिष्ट करें।

2. नियोजक ऐसे निरीक्षक प्रभारी का प्रयोग मास की समाप्ति के 15 दिन के भीतर सन्दाय करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) के प्राप्त (क) के अधीन समय-समय पर नियिष्ट करें।

3. सामूहिक वीमा स्कीम के प्रकाशन में जिसके अन्तर्गत लेखाओं का रखा जाना, विवरणियों का प्रस्तुत किया जाना, वीमा प्रेमियम का सन्दर्भ, लेखाओं का अंतरण, नियोजक प्रभारी मास सन्दाय आदि भी हैं, होंगे जो सभी व्यक्तियों का बहुत नियोजक द्वारा किया जाएगा।

4. नियोजक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित वीमा स्कीम के नियमों की एक प्रति, और अब कभी उनमें संशोधन किया जाए, तब उक्त संशोधन की प्रति तथा कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या की भाषा में उसकी मूल्य जाने का अनुचाल स्थापन के सूचनापट पर प्रवर्शित करेगा।

5. यदि कोई ऐसा कर्मचारी, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन छूट प्राप्त किया स्थापन की भविष्य निधि का पहले ही सदस्य है, उसके स्थापन में नियोजित किया जाता है तो नियोजक, सामूहिक वीमा स्कीम के सदस्य के रूप में उसका नाम तुरन्त बदल करेगा और उसकी वाक्त आवश्यक प्रामिक भारतीय वीमा नियम की संवर्तन करेगा।

6. यदि उक्त स्कीम के प्रधान कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध कायदे बढ़ाएं जाते हैं तो, नियोजक सामूहिक वीमा स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध कायदों में सामूचीत रूप से वृद्धि की जाने की व्यवस्था करेगा जिससे कि कर्मचारियों के लिए सामूहिक वीमा स्कीम के अधीन उपलब्ध कायदे उन व्यक्तियों से प्रतिक प्रत्यक्ष हों, जो उक्त स्कीम के अधीन प्राप्त होते हैं।

7. सामूहिक वीमा नियम में किसी वाक्त के द्वारा ही, यदि किसी कर्मचारी की मृत्यु पर इस स्कीम के अधीन संबंधी रूपमें उस रकम से कम है जो कर्मचारी को उस वाक्त में सन्देश होते, तब वह उक्त स्कीम के अधीन प्राप्त होते हैं।

के अधीन हाता है तो, नियोजित हाँचारे विधिक वारिस/गामतिंदिशित की प्रतिकार के रूप में दोनों ग्रन्ती के अन्तर के बगधर रकम बा सुन्दर करेगा।

8. सामूहिक वर्षभा स्कूलमें के उपलब्धियों में कोई भी सम्बोधन प्रारंभिक भविष्यत निर्धारण करना अनुमतिलाभ के पूर्व अनुमोदन के लिया नहीं किया जाता और जहां किसी सम्बोधन में कर्मसुखारियों के हित पर प्रतिकूल सम्बोधन के काम सम्भवता हो वहां प्रारंभिक भविष्यत निर्धारण करना अनुमोदन देने से पूर्व कर्मसुखारियों को अपना दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट करने का विवरण अधिकर देंगा।

9. यदि किसी कारणवश स्थापन के कर्मचारी, भारतीय रिवन बोमा निगम को उप सामूहिक बोमा स्कर्क में के, जिसे स्थापन पहले छवना चुका है, अध.न नहीं रह जाते हैं, या इस स्कर्क के अधीन कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त होते थाले काफी रुक्ति से कम हो जाते हैं, तो यह छृट रद्द की जा सकता है।

10. यदि किसी कारणवाला नियोजन भारत य ज़्यान वं.मा नियम द्वारा नियत तारीख के भीतर प्र०.भिन्नम का सन्दाय करने मे असफल रहता है, तो पालिंस को अधिगत हो आने दिया जाता है तो छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

11. नियोजक विधान प्रीमियन के सन्दर्भ में किए गए किसी व्यक्तिभव की दशा में उन मूल सदस्यों के नामनिर्देशियों या विधिक वारिसों को जो यदि यह छूट न की गई होता तो उक्त स्क्रिय के धनंगत होने, वसा कार्यदों के सन्दर्भ का उत्तरदायांतर नियोजक पर होगा ।

12. इस स्क्रिप्ट के प्रधान भाने वाले फिरी सदस्य की मृत्यु होने पर भारतीय जनवन वाभा तिन्हि, यामाकुरु यांगो केत्तुकदार नानिदौंशारा/विधक वारिसों को उस राशि का संदर्भ तत्पत्ता से आंग प्रतिक्रिया दरा में हर प्रशार से पूर्ण वार्षे का प्राप्ति के एक मास के भानर सुनिश्चित फरया।

[संख्या एस०-३५०१४/२४१/४५-एस.एस. - ४]

submission of returns, payment of insurance premia, transfer of accounts, payment of inspection charges etc. shall be borne by the employer.

4. The employer shall display on the Notice Board of the establishment, a copy of the rules of the Group Insurance Scheme as approved by the Central Government and, as and when amended, alongwith a translation of the salient features thereof, in the language of the majority of the employees.

5. Whereas an employee, who is already a member of the Employees' Provident Fund or the Provident Fund of an establishment exempted under the said Act, is employed in his establishment, the employer shall immediately enrol him as a member of the Group Insurance Scheme and pay necessary premium in respect of him to the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

6. The employer shall arrange to enhance the benefits available to the employees under the Group Insurance Scheme appropriately, if the benefits available to the employees under the said Scheme are enhanced, so that the benefits available under the Group Insurance Scheme are more favourable to the employees than the benefits admissible under the said Scheme.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Group Insurance Scheme, if on the death of an employee the amount payable under this Scheme be less than the amount that would be payable had employee been covered under the said Scheme, the employer shall pay the difference to the legal heir/nominee of the employee as compensation.

8. No amendment of the provisions of the Group Insurance Scheme shall be made without the prior approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Tamil Nadu and where any amendment is likely to effect adversely the interest of the employees, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner shall before giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their point of view.

9. Where, for any reason, the employees of the said establishment do not remain covered under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as already adopted by the said establishment, or the benefits to the employees under this Scheme are reduced in any manner, the exemption shall be liable to be cancelled.

10. Where, for any reason, the employer fails to pay the premium etc. within the due date, as fixed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and the policy is allowed to lapse, the exemption is liable to be cancelled.

11. In case of default, if any made by the employer in payment of premium the responsibility for payment of assurance benefits to the nominees or the legal heirs of deceased members who would have been covered under the said Scheme but for grant of this exemption, shall be that of the employer.

12. Upon the death of the members covered under the Scheme the Life Insurance Corporation of India shall ensure prompt payment of the sum assured to the nominee/legal heirs of the decreased member entitled for it and in any case within one month from the receipt of claim complete in all respects.

[No. S-35014/291/85-SS, IV]

श्रीर केद्रीय संस्कार का सम्बोधन हो जाता है कि इन स्थापन के कर्मसुकारी, किन्तु पथक अभिवादय या श्रीमिम का सन्दाय किए जाता है। भारतीय जीवन श्रीमान तिगम को भास्त्रिक वीरों कीम देके अधीन जीवन

## SCHEDULE

1. The employer in relation to the said establishment shall submit such returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Tamil Nadu maintain such accounts and provide such facilities for Inspections, as the Central Government may direct from time to time.

2. The employer shall pay such inspection charges as the Central Government may, from time to time, direct under clause (a) of sub-section (3A) of Section 17 of the said Act within 15 days from the close of every month.

3. All expenses involved in the administration of the Group Insurance Scheme, including maintenance of accounts,

वीमा के रूप में कायदे उठा रहे हैं और ऐसे कर्मचारियों के लिए में कायदे उन कायदों से विविध अनुकूल हैं जो कर्मचारी निषेप सहमति वीमा स्कीम 1976 (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्कीम कहा गया है) के विवरों उक्त अनुभूति अनुभूति हैं :

अस. केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम को धारा 17 की उपधारा (3क) द्वारा प्रदत्त विविधों का प्रयोग करने हुए और इससे उत्तराधि व्यापरी में विनियिक गतों के विवरों रहने वाले उक्त स्थापन को तीन वर्ष के अवधि के लिए उक्त स्कीम के मध्ये उपलब्धों के प्रत्येक में छूट देंगे हैं ।

प्रत्यक्षः

1. उक्त स्थापन के संवध में नियोजक प्रतिक्रिया अधिकारी, प्रदेश को ऐसी विवरणों के लिए देंगे जो कर्मचारी, प्रदान करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, समय-मय पर नियिक होने ।

2. नियोजक, ऐसे विवरण प्रभारों का प्रत्येक मास की समाप्ति के 15 दिन के प्रतीक सन्दर्भ करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (3क) के अनुष्ठान (क) के अधिन समय-मय नियिक होने ।

3. सामूहिक वीमा स्कीम के प्रशासन में, जिसके अन्तर्गत लेखाद्यों का रखा जाता, विवरणों का प्रस्तुत किया जाना, वीमा प्रीनियम का सन्दर्भ लेन्वालों का अन्तरण, विवरण प्रभारों का सन्दर्भ आदि भी होने वाले सभी वर्षों का बहुत नियोजक द्वारा किया जाएगा ।

4. नियोजक, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित वीमा स्कीम के नियमों की एक प्रति, और जब कभी उनमें संशोधन किया जाता, तफ उस संशोधन की प्रति विवरण वर्तन्वालीयों की व्युत्पत्ति के ध्यान में उसकी मुख्य वालों का अनुबाद, स्थापन के मूलना-पट्ट पर प्रदर्शित करेगा ।

5. यदि कोई वीमा कर्मचारी, जो कर्मचारी अधिकारी नियम का या उक्त अधिनियम के अनुसन्धान प्राप्त किसी स्थापन की अधिकारी विविध नियम का पहले ही सदस्य है, उसके स्थापन में विविक्त किया जाता है तो नियोजक सामूहिक वीमा स्कीम के सदस्य के रूप में उसका ताप तुरन्त वर्ज करेगा और उसकी वावत आवश्यक प्रोविडेंट फाउंडेशन जीवन नियम को प्रदर्शन करेगा ।

6. यदि उक्त स्कीम के विवरों कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध कायदे बहाए जाते हैं तो, नियोजक सामूहिक वीमा स्कीम के विवरों की उपलब्ध कायदों में समुचित रूप से वृद्धि की जाने की ध्यानस्था करेगा जिससे कि कर्मचारियों के लिए सामूहिक वीमा स्कीम के अधीन उपलब्ध उन कायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हों, जो उक्त स्कीम के अधीन प्रत्येक हैं ।

7. सामूहिक वीमा रकीम में किसी वात के होने हुए भी यदि किसी कर्मचारी का मृत्यु पर हम स्कीम के अधीन सदैय रकम उस रकम से कम है जो कर्मचारी को उस दशा में सदैय होती जब वह उक्त अनुभाव की वात के लिए विविध वारिस/नामनिवेशितों के प्रतिकार के रूप में दोनों रकमों के अंतर के बावाबर रकम का सन्दर्भ करेगा ।

8. सामूहिक वीमा स्कीम के उपलब्धों में कोई भी संशोधन, प्रावेशिक अधिकारी व्यापक आनंद प्रदेश के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना नहीं किया जाएगा और जहाँ किसी संशोधन से कर्मचारियों के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना हो जहाँ, प्रावेशिक अधिकारी व्यापक अनुमोदन देने से पूर्व कर्मचारियों को व्यापक दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट करने का यक्षिण दृष्टि देना देगा ।

9. यदि किसी कारणवश, स्थापन के कर्मचारी, भारतीय जीवन वीमा नियम को उम सामूहिक वीमा स्कीम के, जिसे स्थापन पृष्ठे अपना अका है, प्रदीन नहीं रह जाते हैं, या इस स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त होने वाले कायदे किसी तीव्री में कम हो जाते हैं, तो यह दूर रद्द की जा सकती है ।

10. यदि किसी कारणवश, नियोजक भारतीय जीवन वीमा नियम द्वारा नियत तारीख के बीतर प्रामियम का नन्दाप करने में असफल रहता है, तो प्रानिस को अपनान हो जाने दिया जाता है तो यह राज दो वासी की सकती है ।

11. नियोजक द्वारा प्रोमियम के सन्वाय में किए गए किसी व्यतिक्रम का वासी में, उम मूल संदर्भों के नामनिवेशितों या विधिक वारिसों को जो यदि यह, यह न दो गई होता तो उक्त स्कीम के अन्तर्भूत होते, वीमा कारबों के सन्वाय का उत्तराधित नियोजक पर होता ।

12. इस स्कीम के अधीन आने वाले किसी सदस्य की मृत्यु होने पर भारतीय जीवन वीमा नियम, वीमान्त्र राय के हक्कावार नाम्प्रेविती/विधिक वारिसों की उस राय का गंदाय तत्परता से और प्रत्येक वासी में हर प्रकार से पूर्ण दावे की प्राप्ति के एक मास के बीतर सुनियित होता ।

[संख्या एस-35014/288/85 -एस०एस- 4]

S.O. 50.—Whereas Messrs. H.M.T. Bearings Limited, Moulai-Ali, Hyderabad-500040 (AP/3639) (hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) have applied for exemption under sub-section (2A) of Section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) ;

And whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that the employees of the said establishment are, without making any separate contribution or payment of premium, in enjoyment of benefits under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the nature of Life Insurance which are more favourable to such employees than the benefits admissible under the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheme) ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of section 17 of the said Act and subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule annexed hereto, the Central Government hereby exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme for a period of three years.

#### SCHEDULE

1. The employer in relation to the said establishment shall submit such returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Andhra Pradesh maintain such accounts and provide such facilities for inspections, as the Central Government may direct from time to time.

2. The employer shall pay such inspection charges as the Central Government may, from time to time, direct under clause (a) of sub-section (3A) of Section 17 of the said Act, within 15 days from the close of every month.

3. All expenses involved in the administration of the Group Insurance Scheme, including maintenance of accounts, submission of returns, payment of insurance premia, transfer of accounts, payment of inspection charges etc. shall be borne by the employer.

4. The employer shall display on the Notice Board of the establishment, a copy of the rules of the Group Insurance Scheme as approved by the Central Government and, if and when amended, alongwith a translation of the salient features thereof, in the language of the majority of the employees.

5. Whereas an employee, who is already a member of the Employees' Provident Fund or the Provident Fund of an establishment exempted under the said Act, is employed in

his establishment, the employer shall immediately enrol him as a member of the Group Insurance Scheme and pay necessary premium in respect of him to the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

6. The employer shall arrange to enhance the benefits available to the employees under the Group Insurance Scheme appropriately, if the benefits available to the employees under the said Scheme are enhanced, so that the benefits available under the Group Insurance Scheme are more favourable to the employees than the benefits admissible under the said Scheme.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Group Insurance Scheme, if on the death of an employee the amount payable under this Scheme be less than the amount that would be payable had employee been covered under the said Scheme, the employer shall pay the difference to the legal heir/nominee of the employee as compensation.

8. No amendment of the provisions of the Group Insurance Scheme, shall be made without the prior approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Andhra Pradesh and where any amendment is likely to affect adversely the interest of the employees, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner shall before giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their point of view.

9. Where, for any reason, the employees of the said establishment do not remain covered under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as already adopted by the said establishment, or the benefits to the employees under this Scheme are reduced in any manner, the exemption shall be liable to be cancelled.

10. Where, for any reason, the employer fails to pay the premium etc. within the due date, as fixed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and the policy is allowed to lapse, the exemption is liable to be cancelled.

11. In case of default, if any made by the employer in payment of premium the responsibility for payment of assurance benefits to the nominees or the legal heirs of deceased members who would have been covered under the said Scheme but for grant of this exemption, shall be that of the employer.

12. Upon the death of the members covered under the Scheme the Life Insurance Corporation of India shall ensure prompt payment of the sum assured to the nominee/legal heirs of the deceased member entitled for it and in any case within one month from the receipt of claim complete in all respects.

[No. S-35014/288/85-SS. IV]

का. आ. 51.—मैसर्जे भोरका स्टील लिमिटेड, महावेश्वापुरा पोस्ट, हास्टिंग्स रोड, बंगलौर-48 (के. एन/4489) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्थापन कहा गया है) ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपचार अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) के अधीन छूट दिए जाने के लिए आवेदन किया है;

और नेत्रीय सरकार का समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त स्थापन के कर्मचारी, किसी पुरुष अधिकार्य या प्रीमियम का पत्वाय किए जिता ही, भारतीय जीवन बीमा नियम की सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन जीवन बीमा के रूप में फायदे उठा रहे हैं और ऐसे कर्मचारियों के लिए ये फायदे उभे फायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हैं, जो कर्मचारी निषेच सहवाद बीमा स्कीम, 1976 (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त स्कीम कहा गया है) के अधीन उन्हें अनुमेय हैं;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) की धारा प्रवल्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और इससे उपचार अनुसूची में विनियिष्ट शर्तों के अधीन रहने हुए उक्त स्थापन की तीन वर्षों की अधिक के लिए उक्त स्कीम के तभी उपचारों के प्रबंधन से छूट देती है।

### अनुसूची

1. उक्त स्थापन के संबंध में नियोजक प्रावेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुत कर्तात्क को ऐसी विवरणियां भेजेगा और ऐसे लेखा रखेगा तथा निरीक्षण के लिए ऐसी सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, समय-समय पर निरिष्ट करें।

2. नियोजक, ऐसे निरीक्षण प्रभारों का प्रत्येक मास की समाप्ति के 15 दिन के भीतर सन्चार करेगा जो केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) के लिए अधीन समय-समय पर निरिष्ट करें।

3. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के प्रशासन में, जिसके अन्तर्गत लेखाओं का रखा जाना विवरणियों का प्रत्यक्ष किया जाता, बीमा प्रीमियम का सन्वाय, लेखाओं का अन्तरण, निरीक्षण प्रभारों का सम्बाय आदि भी है, होते वाले सभी व्ययों का बहुत नियोजक धारा किया जाएगा।

4. नियोजक, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित बीमा स्कीम के नियमों का एक प्रति, और जब कभी उनमें संशोधन किया जाए, तब उस संशोधन की प्रति तथा कर्मचारियों की बहुमंज्या की भाषा में उसकी मुख्य बातों का अनुवाद, स्थापन के सूचना-पट्ट पर प्रदर्शित करेगा।

5. यदि कोई ऐसा कर्मचारी, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का या उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन छूट प्राप्त किसी स्थापन योगी भविष्य-निधि का पहले ही सवाय है, उसके स्थापन में नियोजित किया जाता है तो, नियोजक, सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के सवाय के रूप में उसका नाम तुरन्त दर्ज करेगा और उसकी बाबत आवश्यक प्रीमियम भारतीय जीवन बीमा नियम को सन्वत्त करेगा।

6. यदि उक्त स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध फायदे दिये जाते हैं तो, नियोजक सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध फायदों में समुचित रूप से वृद्धि की जाने की व्यवस्था करेगा जिससे कि कर्मचारियों के लिए सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के अधीन उपलब्ध फायदे उन फायदों से अधिक अनुकूल हों, जो उक्त स्कीम के अधीन अनुमेय हैं।

7. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम में किसी बात के होते हुए भी, यदि किसी कर्मचारी की मृत्यु पर इस स्कीम के अधीन सन्देश रकम उस रैकम से कम है तो फर्मचारी को उस दशा में सन्देश होती जब वह उक्त स्कीम के अधीन होता तो, नियोजक कर्मचारी के विधिक वारिंग/नामनिर्देशियों की प्रतिकरण के रूप में दोनों रकमों के अन्तर के बराबर रखने का गम्भीर करेगा।

8. सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के उपबन्धों में कोई भी संशोधन, प्रावेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुत कर्तात्क के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना नहीं किया जाएगा और जहां किसी संशोधन से कर्मचारियों के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पहने भी संभावना हो वहां प्रतिशिक्षा भविष्य निधि आयुत, अपना अनुमोदन देते से पूर्व कर्मचारियों का अपना दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट करने जो मुकाबला अवश्य देंगे।

9. यदि किसी कारणवश, स्थापन के कर्मचारी, भारतीय जीवन बीमा नियम को उस सामूहिक बीमा स्कीम के, जिसे इसपर पहले अन्तर्गत रखा था, अधीन मृत्यु रह जाते हैं, या इस स्कीम के अधीन कर्मचारियों को प्राप्त होने वाले फायदे किसी रीति से कम हो जाते हैं, तो यह छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

10. यदि किसी कारणवश, स्थापन के भीतर प्रीमियम का सन्वाय नहरने में असफल रहता है, तो पालिसी को व्यवस्था हो जाते हैं दिया जाता है तो छूट रद्द की जा सकती है।

11. नियोजक द्वारा प्रीमियम के सन्वाय में किए गए किसी व्यक्तिक्रम की दशा में, उन मृत सवायों के नामनिर्देशियों पर विधिक वारिंग

को जो यदि यह क्षुट न दी गई है तो उक्त स्कीम के अन्तर्गत होते, बीमा फायदों के संताय का उत्तरवाचित नियोजक पर होगा।

12. इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत आने वाले किसी सदस्य की मृत्यु होने पर भारतीय जीवन बीमा नियम, बीमाकृत राशि के हकदार नामनिर्देशित/विधिक वारिसों को उस राशि का संदाय तत्परता से प्राप्त राशि में सूर प्रकार से पूर्ण दावे की प्राप्ति के एक मास के भीतर मुनिशित करेगा।

[संख्या एस-35014/292/85-एस.एस-4]

S.O. 51.—Whereas Messrs Bhoruka Steel Limited, Mahadevapura Post, Whitefield Road, Bangalore-48 (KN/4489) (hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) have applied for exemption under sub-section (2A) of Section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act);

And whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that the employees of the said establishment are, without making any separate contribution or payment of premium, in enjoyment of benefits under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the nature of Life Insurance which are more favourable to such employees than the benefits admissible under the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheme);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2A) of section 17 of the said Act and subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule annexed hereto, the Central Government hereby exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme for a period of three years.

#### SCHEDULE

1. The employer in relation to the said establishment shall submit such returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Karnataka maintain such accounts and provide such facilities for inspections, as the Central Government may direct from time to time.

2. The employer shall pay such inspection charges as the Central Government may, from time to time, direct under clause (a) of sub-section (3A) of Section 17 of the said Act, within 15 days from the close of every month.

3. All expenses involved in the administration of the Group Insurance Scheme, including maintenance of accounts, submission of returns, payment of insurance premia, transfer of accounts, payment of inspection charges etc. shall be borne by the employer.

4. The employer shall display on the Notice Board of the establishment, a copy of the rules of the Group Insurance Scheme as approved by the Central Government and, as and when amended, alongwith a translation of the salient features thereof, in the language of the majority of the employees.

5. Whereas an employee, who is already a member of the Employees' Provident Fund or the Provident Fund of an establishment exempted under the said Act, is employed in his establishment, the employer shall immediately enrol him as a member of the Group Insurance Scheme and pay necessary premium in respect of him to the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

6. The employer shall arrange to enhance the benefits available to the employees under the Group Insurance Scheme appropriately, if the benefits available to the employees under the said Scheme are enhanced, so that the benefits available under the Group Insurance Scheme are more favourable to the employees than the benefits admissible under the said Scheme.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Group Insurance Scheme, if on the death of an employee the amount payable under this Scheme be less than the amount that

would be payable had employee been covered under the said Scheme, the employer shall pay the difference to the legal heir/nominee of the employee as compensation.

8. No amendment of the provisions of the Group Insurance Scheme, shall be made without the prior approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Karnataka and where any amendment is likely to affect adversely the interest of the employees, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner shall before giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their point of view.

9. Where, for any reason, the employees of the said establishment do not remain covered under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as already adopted by the said establishment, or the benefits to the employees under this Scheme are reduced in any manner, the exemption shall be liable to be cancelled.

10. Where, for any reason, the employer fails to pay the premium etc. within the due date, as fixed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and the policy is allowed to lapse the exemption is liable to be cancelled.

11. In case of default, if any made by the employer in payment of premium the responsibility for payment of insurance benefits to the nominees or the legal heirs of deceased members who would have been covered under the said Scheme but for grant of this exemption, shall be that of the employer.

12. Upon the death of the members covered under the Scheme the Life Insurance Corporation of India shall ensure prompt payment of the sum assured to the nominee/legal heirs of the deceased member entitled for it and in any case within one month from the receipt of claim complete in all respects.

[No. S-35014/292/85-SS. IV]

का. आ. 52.—कर्मचारी भविष्य भौत अपवाह्य अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19), की धारा 17 की उपधारा (4) के खंड (ग) हारा प्रदल शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार अम मंत्रालय के का. आ. संख्या 372, दिनांक 11 जनवरी, 1985 की अधिसूचना द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (2क) के अधीन, मैसर्स वेस्टर्न इंडिया स्टेट्स मोटर्स, पम. आर्ट गेट, जयपुर (आर. ज./232) को दी गई क्षुट को तत्काल प्रभाव से रद्द करती है।

[संख्या एस-35014/186/84-एस. एस-4]

प. के मृष्टराई,  
अधर मित्र

S.O. 52.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby rescinds with immediate effect the exemption granted to Messrs Western Indian States Motors, M.J. Road, Jaipur (RJ/232) under sub-section (2A) of section 17 of the said Act by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 372 dated the 11th January, 1985.

[No. S-35014(186)/84-SS. IV]

A. K. BHATTARAI, Under Secy.

मई दिल्ली, 24 अगस्त, 1985

का. आ. 53.—ओषोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के प्रत्यरूप में केन्द्रीय सरकारी भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के प्रबंधालय से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुष्ठान में निविष्ट ओषोगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार ओषोगिक अधिकारण, जयपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-12-85 प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 24th December, 1985.

S.O. 53.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the State Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 5th December, 1985.

BEFORE SHRI V. S. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,  
CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-  
LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case No. CGIT/LC(R)(57)1984.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India, Bisrampur Branch, District Surguja (M.P.) and their workman Shri Nanhak Singh, Temporary Messenger, represented through the District Organising Representative, State Bank of India and subsidiary banks Employees Union, Bisrampur Branch, P.O. Bisrampur, District Surguja (M.P.).

APPEARANCES :

For Workman—None.

For Management—Shri G. C. Jain, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Bank DISTRICT : Surguja (M.P.)

AWARD

Dated : November 16, 1985.

In exercise of the powers conferred under Soc. 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has referred the following dispute for adjudication vide Notification No. L-12012/334/83-D-II-A dated 21st July, 1984:—

"Whether the action of the management of State Bank of India, in relation to their Bisrampur Branch, Distt. Surguja in terminating the services of Shri Nanhak Singh, Temporary Messenger with effect from 26-9-81 and not considering him for re-employment while recruiting fresh hands under Sec. 25H of the I.D. Act, is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

2. Parties have already filed their statement of claims and documents and the case was fixed for filing rejoinders and framing of issues on 15-11-1985. On this date Shri G. C. Jain, Counsel for the Bank filed a Memorandum of Settlement dated 15-11-1985 duly signed by the workman concerned, Shri Nanhak Singh, the Regional Manager, State Bank of India, Shri H. P. Chanduka and the Counsel for the management. Management examined Shri Vikram Rathore, an Officer of the State Bank of India, Regional Office, Jabalpur who stated that the settlement bears the signatures of Shri H. P. Chanduka, Regional Manager. The terms of settlement as incorporated in the Memorandum of Settlement are as under:—

1. That the management will take in employment to the workmen/workman in this reference case in the same capacity as he/they was/were working in the service on the same terms and capacity.
2. That these employee(s) have foregone the wages and they will not claim any back wages from the management of State Bank of India.
3. That the Ex-employee has been taken in the employment subject to his facing the selection by interview committee of the State Bank of India and on qualifying the same, the employee will be absorbed in the regular service of the State Bank of India. The

Ex. workman is now in the employment from 21-12-1984.

4. That the settlement arrived between the parties on the above terms and conditions as contained in paras 1 to 3 above may kindly be recorded and the reference be answered accordingly. The settlement is legal justice and proper and the parties have agreed for getting the employment. The same is reached/arrived at without any force, undue influence and coercion.

3. I have gone through the terms of settlement which appear to be fair and reasonable and I record my award in terms of the settlement arrived at between the parties and make no order as to costs.

Dated : 16-11-1985.

V. S. YADAV, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-12012/334/83-D-II(A)]

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 1985

का० घा० 54.—ओद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकारी, मालप्रभा प्रामाणी बैंक के प्रबंधतांत्र से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों थीर उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ओद्योगिक विवाद में ओद्योगिक अधिकारण, बंगलौर के पक्षाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-12-85 प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 54.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the Malaprabha Grameena Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 10th December, 1985.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL IN KARNATAKA BANGALORE

Dated this the 29th day of November, 1985

PRESENT :

Sri R. Ramakrishna, B.A., B.L., Presiding Officer.

Central Reference No. 1 of 1985

I Party

The General Secretary, Malaprabha Grameena Bank Employees Union, Corporation Building, Broadway, Hubli-20 (Karnataka).

Vs.

II Party

The Chairman, Malaprabha Grameena Bank, P.O. Dharwad, Karnataka.

APPEARANCES :

For the I Party—None present.

For the II Party—Sri P. T. Bhat, General Manager, Malaprabha Grameena Bank, Dharwad.

REFERENCE :

(Government Order No. L-12012/117/84-D.II (A) dated 28-1-85).

AWARD

The Central Government after forming an opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the above parties has

referred the said dispute for adjudication under Section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 on the following Schedule :--

### SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Malaprabha Grameena Bank in relation to their Medleri Branch in terminating the services of Shri S. N. Kulkarni, part time sweeper/messenger w.e.f. 1-1-84 is justified ? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled ?"

2. The I Party workman has contended in his claim statement that he was working as a Sweeper-cum-Messenger since 18-7-1977 discharging his duties efficiently on a salary of Rs. 7.50 per day. He has further contended that the management discontinued his services without any reasons from 1-1-84 and his request for a written order to this effect was not complied. He has further contended that he has worked from 18-7-77 to 1-1-84 continuously more than 6 years and the II Party has not complied with the mandatory provision of 25-F (a), (b), (c) of the Industrial Disputes Act hence he is entitled for an order for reinstatement with continuity of service, back wages etc.

3. The II Party in their counter statement have mainly contended that the Regional Rural Bank came to be established as a low cost structure to ameliorate the economic conditions of weaker sections of the society and with an overall objective of developing rural economy. One of the guidelines of the Government of India is that the Regional Rural Banks should not engage the services of messengers on a regular basis. However, considering certain works like sweeping and watering, RRBs are permitted to engage a local candidate for such manual or unskilled works as part-time Sweeper for a limited duration in a day.

4. They have further contended that Mr. S. N. Kulkarni was taken as a casual labourer for sweeping purposes on a nominal charges of Rs. 20 per month as the work was about one hour per day. Subsequently, with the growth of the business the services of such sweepers have been taken as part-time Messenger-cum-Sweeper stipulating their working hours on daily wages in accordance with the Government of India guidelines.

5. They have further contended that there was no question of termination as the Branch has discontinued availment of the services from 1-1-84 due to his highly irregular attendance which was due to the fact that the workman has engaged himself in fruit business as a main source of income for which the Bank had granted loan of Rs. 1700. Due to his irregularity it was inevitable for the Branch to disallow the services of Kulkarni and to avail the services of some person.

6. They have further contended that Mr. Kulkarni was working as a part time Messenger on daily wages. Since he has become irregular due to his engagement in fruit business his services are discontinued. The said Kulkarni has also availed Jewel Loans more than irregular employees entitlement and hence he is not entitled for reinstatement or back wages.

7. On the basis of the above pleadings, this Tribunal has framed the following additional issues :—

- (1) Whether the I Party proves that he is a workman as defined under Section 2(s) of the I. D. Act ?
- (2) Whether the II Party proves that the nature of work done by the I Party workman and his status does not require an enquiry before his discontinuation ?

8. The parties have been asked to lead evidence on the points of dispute and on the additional issues. Since the I Party has remained absent continuously, the case was proceeded and the counsel for the II Party has submitted that on the basis of the statements filed by them on award can be made without any oral evidence. The learned counsel for the II Party has further submitted that since the I Party was a part time worker and not a permanent employee there was no necessary to conduct any domestic enquiry for discontinuing him from the work and since he is not a work-

man as defined under the Act there is no violation of mandatory provision as contained in Section 25-F of the Act. The learned counsel has further submitted that as stated in their counter statement the I Party workman was solely depended on the income earned by him in his fruit business and that he has shown his dis-inclination to do the part time job regularly which compelled the II Party to discontinue his services and since he was not a permanent employee he is not entitled to claim that his discontinuance amounts to termination and he has also failed to prove that he is a workman as defined under law and hence he is not entitled for any notice or payment in lieu of notice. The I Party workman has not placed any material justifying the stand taken by him. Hence I make the following award.

### AWARD

The action of the management of Malaprabha Grameena Bank in relation to their Medleri Branch in terminating the services of Sri S. N. Kulkarni, part time sweeper messenger w.e.f. 1-1-84 is justified. The parties shall bear their own costs.

R. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer  
[L-12012/117/84-D-II(A)]

N. K. VFRMA, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर, 1985

कानून 55.—औद्योगिक विवाद प्रधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसार मे. बिल्डिंग समेत, नेशनल इन्डस्ट्री-रेम कंपनी के प्रबंधन द्वारा सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक प्रधिकरण, भुवनेश्वर के पचाट का प्रकाशित करती है।

New Delhi, the 24th December, 1985

S.O. 55.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the National Insurance Co. Ltd. and their workmen.

### INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, BHUBANESWAR

PRESENT :—

Shri K. C. Rath, B.I., Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal, Bhubaneswar.

Industrial Dispute Case No. 3 of 1976 (Central)  
Dated, Camp. Sambalpur, the 17th October, 1985

### BETWEEN

The employers in relation to the National Insurance Company Limited—First-party.

### AND

Their workmen—Second-party.

APPARANCES :

Shri G. B. Mohanty, Advocate—For the first-party.

Shri S. Das, Advocate. . .

Shri J. K. Tripathy, Advocate—For the Second-Party.

### AWARD

Dispute referred to by the Central Government for adjudication under clause (d) of Sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, vide Notification No. L-17011/13/71-IRI dated 10-9-1975 and subsequent Notification under Section 7-A and Sub-section (1) of Section 33-B of the Act bearing No. L-17011/13/71/IRI dated 6-1-1976 of the Ministry of Labour, reads thus :

"Whether the action of the management of the National Insurance Company Limited, a unit of the General Insurance Corporation of India, is justified in terminating the services of Shri B. S. Das, Inspector with effect from the 22nd September, 1970 ? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled ?"

2. First-party employer is the National Insurance Company Limited, whereas the second-party workman was its Agent from 12-7-1969 vide Ext. 1 and its Inspector with effect from 1-10-1969 vide Ext. 2 till 22-9-1970 when his services were terminated in accordance with the terms of the letter of appointment, because of the fact that letter dated 6-7-1970 was not replied and weekly reports were not submitted by him, nor could he perform his business efficiently. The labour machinery was approached in due course, and the conciliation having failed, the present reference has come up for adjudication.

3. Second-party workman challenged the order of termination of his services as illegal as it was so ordered by the Branch Manager of Cuttack Branch with mala fide motive and without jurisdiction.

4. First-party management filed a written-statement stating that the second-party was not a workman; that there was no valid industrial dispute in existence as there was no demand by the second-party in that regard before the concerned authority; and that the services of the second-party having been terminated in accordance with the terms of the letter of appointment, the second-party is not entitled to any relief as claimed and prayed for by him.

5. On the pleadings of the parties, three preliminary issues were framed and after hearing on those preliminary issues, it was decided on 8-6-1977 that the second-party was a workman within the meaning of Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, that there existed a valid industrial dispute between the parties and that the reference as made was legal, valid and competent. Such being the decision, the only question left to be considered now is whether the termination of the services of the second-party workman on the ground as stated above is justified.

6. First-party management examined four witnesses and also exhibited a number of documents, Exts. 1 to 104. On behalf of the second-party workman the witness examined is the workman himself and the documents exhibited are Exts. A to DD. Ext. 103 is the termination letter dated 22-9-1970 and it would go to show that the services of the second-party workman were terminated because of the fact that letter dated 6-7-1970 was not replied by him, weekly reports were not submitted by him and he could not effectively cope up with his business. Thus it would be seen that the termination of the services of the second-party workman was not on account of any misconduct. To the same effect is also the written-statement of the first-party that the termination of the services of the second-party workman was not the result of any punitive action. Such being the case, it amounts to retrenchment even if it be held that the second-party workman did not reply to the letter dated 6-7-1970 and did not submit any weekly reports or failed to cope up with his business as per the terms of his appointment order. In that case the provision of Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 should have been complied with in view of the admitted fact that the second-party workman had worked continuously for more than 240 days during the twelve calendar months preceding the date of termination. But it was admittedly not so done. Therefore, the termination of the services of the second-party must be held to be unjustified.

7. I shall now turn to discuss whether the ground on which the services of the second-party workman were terminated are just and proper. On a reading of Ext. 103, the letter of termination of the services of the second-party workman, it appears that one of the grounds was non-giving of any reply to letter dated 6-7-1970. But I find from Ext. 60 that the second-party workman applied for time to give his reply and finally he submitted his explanation vide Ext. 51. Thus it would be seen that the allegation made regarding the non-giving of reply to letter dated 6-7-1970 is not correct. Further it appears from Ext. 103 that non-furnishing of weekly reports was also taken as a ground for termination of the services of the second-party. But this fact is disputed by the second-party who states in his evidence that he was submitting weekly reports timely and regularly. As against this, reliance

is placed on Ext. L by the first-party and it is submitted that what the second-party has stated regarding the submission of weekly reports is false. Ext. L was issued subsequent to the termination of the services of the second-party workman. Therein mention was made that all the Inspectors having failed to submit weekly reports, there was no reason why action should have been taken against him for such non-submission of weekly reports. His reply as per Ext. L regarding the non-submission of weekly reports appears to be reasonable in view of Ext. DD which was issued by way of a circular to all the Inspectors for punctual submission of weekly reports. Lastly it is stated in Ext. 103 that the termination of the services of the second-party workman was in accordance with the letter dated 10-5-1970 vide Ext. 49. In that letter the second-party workman was asked to make ready all the papers by 7-6-1970 relating to fidelity guarantee business and the said letter was considered to be one month's notice for termination. The Calcutta Office by their letter dated 17-6-1970 vide Ext. DD referred to the letter dated 30-5-1970 and asked the second-party to furnish all papers within 7 days or else it would confirm the notice of termination dated 30-5-1970. The second-party by his letter dated 24-6-1970, Ext. CC, explained the position thoroughly for the delay in collecting all papers relating to fidelity guarantee business. On a reading of Ext. CC it appears that the explanation for non-obtaining of the fidelity guarantee business is not unsound. Thus it would be seen that the ground on which the services of the second-party workman were terminated cannot be upheld for the reasons stated above. This apart, non-compliance of the provisions of Section 25-F of the Act in the present case is a good ground for holding that the termination of the services of the second-party workman is neither legal nor justified as indicated earlier.

8. A ground was also taken by the second-party workman that the Branch Manager, Cuttack Branch, was not competent to terminate the services of the second-party workman. Ext. 2 shows that the second-party workman was appointed by the Branch Manager of Calcutta Branch of which Cuttack Office was a part then. It is evidence of Shri Choudhury (M.W. 4) that Cuttack Office became a Branch and was separated from the Calcutta Branch and he was promoted to the rank of Branch Manager, Cuttack Branch with effect from 1-7-1970. This fact is not disputed by the second party workman. If Shri Choudhury became the Branch Manager, Cuttack Branch, with effect from 1-7-1970, there is no reason why his competency to terminate the services of the second party should be called in question, particularly when the appointment was made by the Branch Manager, Calcutta Branch of which the Cuttack Office was a part at that time. Exts. Q, R and AA are relied on by the second-party workman to show that even after the formation of the Cuttack Branch, the appointment letters, etc., were being issued by the Divisional Office, Calcutta and as such, it is said that the Branch Manager, Cuttack Branch, was not competent to terminate the services of the second-party workman. I would have taken notice of these Exhibits had Shri Choudhury been asked about these Exhibits and he had failed to give any explanation about the name. But I find that nothing was asked about these Exhibits to Shri Choudhury. In such circumstance, no reliance can be placed on the said Exhibits for a finding that Shri Choudhury was not competent to issue the termination order. But in view of my finding stated earlier, the termination order is not justified due to non-compliance of the provisions of Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

9. In the result, the action of the management of the National Insurance Company Limited, a unit of the General Insurance Corporation of India, is not justified in terminating the services of Shri B. S. Das, Inspector, with effect from the 22nd September, 1970. He be reinstated in service with full back wages.

10. Award is passed accordingly.

Dated : 17-10-1985.

K. C. RATH, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-17011/13/71-I.R.I/D. IV (A)]

कानून 56—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) के प्रनाम में, केस्ट्रोय सरकार, मैं इंदौर यी करसेटजी

कर्मकारों के बीच, भ्रष्टांक में निर्दिष्ट अधिकारिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार अधिकारिक अधिकारण में ० २ बंदरी के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10 दिसंबर, 1985 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 56.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Bombay, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Ardesir B. Cursetjee & Sons (Pvt.) Ltd., Bombay and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 10th December, 1985.

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, BOMBAY**

**PRESENT :**

Shri M. A. Deshpande,  
Presiding Officer.

Reference No. CGIT-2/43 of 1985

**PARTIES :**

Employers in relation to the Management of **Messrs.**  
Ardesir B. Cursetjee & Sons (Pvt.) Ltd. Bombay.

**AND**  
Their workmen

**APPEARANCES :**

(1) Shri S. N. Dharap—For the Employers.  
(2) Shri R. S. Pai, Advocate.  
For the Workmen.—Shri K. M. Rao, General Secretary,  
National Dock Workers' Union.

**INDUSTRY :** Ports and Docks. **STATE :** Maharashtra.  
Bombay, the 28th November, 1985

**AWARD**

By their order No. I-31011/5/34/D.IV.A dated 9-2-1985 and 27-4-1985 the following dispute has been referred for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 —

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. Ardesir B. Cursetjee & Sons (Pvt.) Ltd., in relation to its workmen working in Docks in the Major Port of Bombay, by stopping from work the services of 46 permanent Khalasis and 117 temporary Khalasis, as per enclosed Annexure A&B respectively, is justified? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled to?”

2. The order of reference related to 46 permanent Khalasis and 117 temporary Khalasis in the service of M/s. Ardesir B. Cursetjee & Sons (Pvt.) Ltd. In the facts stand today, by virtue of the order dated 27-12-84 passed in the applications under Section 33C(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 117 temporary Khalasis were allowed to join the duty and their dispute came to an end.

3. Then remained the 46 permanent Khalasis for whom the order of reference has been made. Six out of the 46 permanent Khalasis by virtue of the understanding between them and the management were allowed to resume duty and in respect of six Khalasis the dispute came to an end.

4. Then remained 40 permanent Khalasis whose dispute is the subject matter of reference. Regarding one Khalasi namely Shri Chandrasas Dattaram Juvathar against whom enquiry is pending along with others, by virtue of the settlement arrived at between the parties the parties have agreed to allow the domestic enquiry to continue and suitable order to be passed. What is to happen after the conclusion of the domestic enquiry has also been considered and provided for in the terms of settlement. Similarly the parties have settled the dispute regarding the remaining 30 permanent Khalasis and having regard to the facts and proper perspective of the case I find the settlement reasonable,

fair and proper and pass the award in terms thereof, as a result of which the reference is disposed of.

**ANNEXURE-A**

M/s. A.B.C. & Sons Pvt. Ltd. Permanent Khalasis.

S. No.	Name
1.	Sh. Babruwan Arjun Sarvankar
2.	„ Gopal Keshav Satam
3.	„ Nirvuti Vishram Kergutker
4.	„ Govind Krishna Mhadnak
5.	„ Purshotam Shankar Parkar
6.	„ Satyavijay Shivaram Kamurkar
7.	„ Bhikaji Dharam Tari
8.	„ Shrikrishna Nareyan Bandkar
9.	„ Prabhaker Ganpat Yeram
10.	„ Harichandra Raghe Lokra
11.	„ Balkrishna Harayan Sagvkar
12.	„ Harichandra Shanker Sagvekar
13.	„ Harichandra Bhikaj Padelar
14.	„ Narayan Payaji Margave
15.	„ Ashok Jigennath Perkar
16.	„ Harichandra Pandurang Prabhu
17.	„ Devendra Dattaram Prabhu
18.	„ Ravikant Jagannath Lad
19.	„ Prabhaker Bhenco Dhoke
20.	„ Bhimsen Taneji Bhabal
21.	„ Harichandra Anand Manchekar
22.	„ Shanker Dhendu Khade
23.	„ Gopal Pandurang Sarvanker
24.	„ Dattaram Bhikeji Jadav
25.	„ Prakash Dhondeo Bhabal
26.	„ Chandrasas Dattaram Juvathar
27.	„ Dhendoo Ganpat Menchakar
28.	„ Prakash Namdev Parkar
29.	„ Ramdas Mahipet Sarvanker
30.	„ Vijay Paranhuram Mayekar
31.	„ Keshav Anant Hirnaik
32.	„ Prakash Dewoo Harom
33.	„ Abba Dattaram Keluskar
34.	„ Prakash Krishna Maladkar
35.	„ Dilip Nagoji Padikar
36.	„ Anant Raghunath Temkar
37.	„ Vishnoo Sadeshiv Kubal
38.	„ Jaiwant Magho Bhabal
39.	„ Ratan Dawaji Parkar
40.	„ Tulaidas Dattaram Parkar
41.	„ Harendra Suhadav Karguthar
42.	„ Madhukar Supryaji Jadhav
43.	„ Surdas Dhendoo Bhabal
44.	„ Dinkar Vithoba Posam
45.	„ Tukaram Bhagwan Prabu
46.	„ Dyandav Laximan Shirgaonkar

**ANNEXURE-B**

M/s. A.B.C. & Sons, Temporary Khalasis.

S. No.	Name
1.	Sh. Jairam Pattaram Karanji
2.	„ Satyavijay Raghunath Jadav
3.	„ Krishna Motiram Gaonkar
4.	„ Kalidas Rajaram Bhabal
5.	„ Gajanan Shrikrishna Padke
6.	„ Tulsidas Sahadev Posam
7.	„ Hemdas Dhondu Bundeckar
8.	„ Rohidas Dulaji Parkar
9.	„ Machindra Govind Gavkar
10.	„ Suresh Shankar Hirasik
11.	„ Sudhakar Eknath Manchekar
12.	„ Shridhar Sakharam Tambe

Sl. No.	Name
13.	Deelip Daji Padelkar
14.	Narayan Laximan Bhabal
15.	Eknath Baru Pawsakar
16.	Gangaram Fatu Sagvekar
17.	Dinkar Anant Kargutkar
18.	Arjun Krishna Manchekar
19.	Govind Pundlik Savankar
20.	Sadanand Jairam Sagvekar
21.	Prakash Bhikaji Jadhav
22.	Dagdu K. Babi Harackar
23.	Prabhakar Shankar Sagbaker
24.	Pradip Parshuram Kamburlekar
25.	Purshottam Dattaram Juwatkar
26.	Padmakar Yeshwant Koyande
27.	Vilas Dattaram Juwstkar
28.	Vithobhe Ramchandra Sagvekar
29.	Pilaji Harayan Savankar
30.	Dasharath Vithal Pawaskar
31.	Dhondu Govind Lokde
32.	Sanjay Govind Lokre
33.	Jagannath Vithal Jatekar
34.	Damodar Maladev Natekar
35.	Shripat Krishna Chowgule
36.	Ganpat Raghu Shingonkar
37.	Waman Suryakant Juwathbar
38.	Yeshwant Vasudev Koyende
39.	Sudhir Shantaram Harvakar
40.	Raghunath Davram Harchekar
41.	Rajkumar Namdev Madekar
42.	Pundlik Kokul Rumde
43.	Bhargav Ramchandra Bandhkar
44.	Subaabha Eknath Chawan
45.	Narsu Maya Padelkar
46.	Narayan Sahadev Lakde
47.	Ganpat Krishna Gavkar
48.	Prakash Rawji Kargutkar
49.	Damodar Jagannath Lokre
50.	Deepak Sakharam Ambolkar
51.	Vakhan Bhaskar Parkar
52.	Suresh Kenaji Narvekar
53.	Vasudev Narayan Natekar
54.	Balkrishna Mahadev Lad
55.	Mukund Dhanaji Chowgule
56.	Amritrao Sahadev Parkar
57.	Yeshwant Kashinath Pawaskar
58.	Chandrakant Sahadev Manohekar
59.	Deepak Vithal Harvekar
60.	Dayanand Mahadev Patil
61.	Suresh Shanker Lad
62.	Gopal Ganpath Koyande
63.	Suman Yeshwant Manchekar
64.	Janardhan Dinkar Jadhav
65.	Nandakumar Arjun Savankar
66.	Suresh Bopu Parkar
67.	Parshuram Dagdu Juwle
68.	Narayan Bhagwan Prabhu
69.	Narayan Vishnu Dhoke
70.	Prakash Bhanu Malgaonkar
71.	Maruti Umaji Karguthar
72.	Yeshwant Bhimaan Karguthar
73.	Shivaji Ganpat Narvekar
74.	Anant Rajaram Parkar
75.	Pradip Bappa Parkar
76.	Sumi Dattaram Kargutkar
77.	Naresh Maruti Sagvekar
78.	Krishna Ganpat Poshe
79.	Mangesh Sahadev Parkar
80.	Sonu Arjun Posam
81.	Shridhar Sudhakar Kargutkar
82.	Shashikant Vithal Kargutkar
83.	Dusharath Jagannath Mayekar
84.	Ratnokar Vithal Kargutkar
85.	Sudhakar Yeshwant Surve
86.	Ramakam Bala Sagvekar
87.	Sawlaram Keshav Parkar
88.	Shamsendar Damodhar Gavankar
89.	Vilas Daji Sarang
90.	Dinkar Dikku Gadi
91.	Nandakumar Keshav Kargutkar

Sl. No.	Name
92.	Ramesh Narayan Segvekar
93.	Dasharath Bhagwan Gavkar
94.	Chandrakant Yeshwant Koyande
95.	Ramdas Shivram Baldankar
96.	Ravindra Govind Mhodnaik
97.	Balu Narayan Natekar
98.	Chandrakant Vishnu Nayekar
99.	Devidas Dattaram Parkar
100.	Mahadev Govind Mane
101.	Sudhakar Narayan Sarang
102.	Deeip Dhondu Ghade
103.	Krishna Baghunath Patil
104.	Prakash Laximan Parkar
105.	Balu Laximan Dorkekkar
106.	Sumi Laximan Sarang
107.	Shridhar Pandurang Bandhkar
108.	Anant Sitaram Kuvre
109.	Shdarker Fakir Kargutkar
110.	Dyaneahwar Kashinath Naivakar
111.	Arvind Dattaram Parkar
112.	Ashok Raghunath Parkar
113.	Shashikant Raghunath Parkar
114.	Ravikant Raghunath Parkar
115.	Tukaram Leshwant Kargutkar
116.	Goveidhan Sahadev Kargutkar
117.	Damodhar Dhondu Nareekhar.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NO. II

Reference No. CGIT 2/43 of 1985

BETWEEN

Employer in relation to ABC & Sons Pvt. Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen

Terms of Settlement

- That the workmen covered by the above Reference regret inconvenience caused to the Management on account of their action but say that that they indulged in the same as they were misguided.
- The workmen state that they never intended to indulge nor will they indulge in future in any set of misconduct.
- The Management has paid to the workman who have been suspended subsistence allowance. Subsistence allowance upto the date the workmen resume duties will be paid at the same rate as ordered by the Court in application Nos. IC-I/344 to 506 of 1984 being order dated 31-12-1984. The workmen have no claim for any wages in excuse of the said order dated 31-12-1984 for the said period of suspension.
- The parties agree that domestic enquiry against Shri Chundrehas Dattaram Juvatkar shall be continued. The Union and the workmen concerned reserve their rights to challenge any adverse order if any arising out of the said domestic enquiry against him.
- The Management agrees to withdraw the charge sheets in respect of all the workmen covered under the Reference except against Chandrakant Dattaram Juvatkar against whom the domestic enquiry would continue.
- The workman covered under the Reference do not admit that they assaulted the two persons. The workers or the Union shall pay an amount of Rs. 1000 to the rehabilitation Centre for disabled persons and the Union shall produce the Receipt in proof thereof for the inspection of the management on or before 10th December, 1985 with a view to bring amicable relations between the Union and the Company. Mr. Rao on behalf of the Union undertakes to this Hon'ble Tribunal to pay the said amount. The parties agree that the said charge sheets would not be used to the prejudice of the workmen who are allowed to resume duties under this Settlement or earlier in case any disciplinary action is taken against any of them in future. The payment of Rs. 1000 shall not be construed as admission of guilt in any court of law.

7. The parties pray that as Award be made in terms of the said Settlement in respect of all the workmen and the Reference be disposed of accordingly.

Dated : This 26th November, 1985.  
 For National Deck Workers Union  
 Sd/- (K. M. Rao) Secretary,.....  
 Sd/- (S. M. Dharap) Advocate,  
 Witness : 1. Dattaram Koluckar,  
 2. Mattaram B. Jadhav

For Ardenbir M. Curstjee,  
 & Sons Pvt. Ltd.,  
 Sd/-

(L. A. Dubabe)

MAWAGIKJ MHNCIER

Sd/- Shri R. S. Pai, Advocate

M. A. DESPANDE, Presiding Officer  
 [No. L-31011(5)84-D-IV (A)]

कानूनात 57.—आंशिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) को धारा 17 के अनुभव्य में, केन्द्रीय सरकार आंशिक स्टेट बैंक के प्रबंधनताव से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उसके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्विष्ट आंशिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार आंशिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पचाट को प्रकाशित करने हैं, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का 11-12-85 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[मंड़ा पत्र-12012/187/84-डि. 2 (ग)]

को ज० ज० दैव प्रसाद, डैस्ट्रॅक्टर

S.O. 57.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the State Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 11th December, 1985.

[No. L-12012(187)/84-D.II (A)]  
 K. Y. DYVA PRASAD, Desk Officer

BEFORE SHRI V. S. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,  
 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-  
 CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case No. CGIT/LC(R)(22)/1985

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India, Jabalpur (M.P.) and their workman Shri Bhagwandas Pandey represented through Shri P. C. Khare, Asstt. Secretary, State Bank of India Employees Union (Bhopal Circle), State Bank of India, Region No. 11, Regional Office, Marhatal, Jabalpur (M.P.)

APPEARANCES :

For workman—Shri D. P. Tiwari and Shri P. C. Khare,  
 Shri S. K. Rao, Advocate.

For management—Shri G. C. Jain, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Banking DISTRICT : Jabalpur (M.P.)  
 AWARD

Dated the November 29th, 1985

In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 10(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour referred the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal, vide Notification No. I-12012/187/84-D.II (A) dated 23rd March, 1985 :—

“Whether the action of the management of State Bank of India, Jabalpur in terminating the services of Shri Bhagwandas Pandey, Sub-staff w.e.f. 30-4-84 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?”

2. Non-controversial facts of the case are that the workman is an Ex-army Service man and he was appointed as Watchman by the competent authority of the State Bank of India, Bhopal with effect from 27-2-1975. He continued his service until 22-11-1978 whereafter he had been stopped from working on the ground that he had been involved in a court case which was decided in his favour on 10-3-1980. On failing to get redress on his grievance through their Union which took up the matter before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Jabalpur and a settlement dated 23-10-1982 was arrived at, the workman was taken back in service as temporary Watchman with effect from 30-11-1982 at Katni Branch in pursuance of the settlement arrived at between the parties.

3. The case of the workman is that the workman submitted letters dated 31-10-1983, 7-11-1983 and 3-1-1983 seeking certain redresses. But instead of granting him the said benefits the management called him for interview in the Regional Office, Jabalpur on 27th February 1984, stating that he will be interviewed for selection of candidates for permanent absorption. However, he continued to be in service upto 30-4-1984 but vide letter dated 1-5-1984 he was asked to stop work and vide letter dated 5-5-1984 he was offered one month's salary and allowances in lieu of notice as compensation for 538 days service.

4. The workman again sought redress and approached the Assistant Labour Commissioner but the conciliation failed, hence this reference.

5. The case of the management is that the workman was initially appointed in purely temporary capacity. He was reinstated in purely temporary capacity. The letter of the management of his reinstatement was explicit and conditional that the appointment of the workman in permanent cadre will depend upon his being selected in the interview. The operative portion of the letter reads as under :—

“Your appointment in the permanent cadre will depend upon your selection in the interview which will be held for the purpose along with other similarly placed temporary employees.”

A temporary employee if found unsuitable to be absorbed in a permanent cadre can be retrenched as he does not meet the paramount requirement.

6. The workman interviewed for the post of permanent Watchman had put in 18 years in Army but he had no combat experience. He was of advance age of 47 years. He was, therefore, found unsuitable in interview to serve the Bank as Security Guard.

7. The short questions for decision are that whether the termination of the services of the workman Shri Bhagwandas Pandey with effect from 30-4-1984 is justified. If not to what relief he is entitled?

8. The fact that the workman was employed as a temporary Watchman and the fact that he was reinstated with effect from 10-11-1982 vide settlement arrived at between the parties before the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central) Jabalpur dated 23-10-1982 (Ex. M/1) is not disputed.

9. The admitted terms of settlement dated 23-10-1982 are as under :—

“(1) It is agreed that Shri Bhagwandas Pandey S/o Ram Sundar Pandey, temporary watchman would be appointed in his civilian capacity within 10-11-1982, in any of the branches of the State Bank of India in the District of Jabalpur (M.P.).

(2) It is further agreed that his period of idleness would be treated as dies non.

(3) The parties will submit the report implementation of the settlement by 30-11-1982.”

The above admitted settlement clearly goes to show that it was not conditional that his appointment in permanent cadre will depend upon his being selected in the interview as alleged by the management. Letter alleged to have such a condition is neither produced nor proved. The only condition put forth in the settlement Ex. M/1 that the period of idleness would be treated as dies non. That question is no more relevant in the present reference.

10. It appears that the workman, contrary to the condition of dies non, sought to claim certain benefits accruing to him as a service condition for the period prior to his reinstatement. Perhaps this was not palatable to the authorities.

11. The main contention of the management is that since he did not qualify in interview for the selection to the permanent cadre (recruitment list filed) in view of the office circular No. PER-77 of 1976 (Ex. M/2). There was no justification for keeping him in the temporary nature of service.

12. Firstly the workman has challenged his interview as a mere farce to terminate his services. In this connection, it has been pointed out that his name for interview was subsequently added with the candidate for interview at serial No. 46 along with the Badli Watchman at serial No. 47. This contention is borne out from the interview list dated 27-2-1984 filed by the management. This list also shows that he was treated as a direct candidate and not as departmental candidate.

13. On behalf of the workman it has been contended that firstly he was reinstated in service in view of the settlement dated 23-10-1982 (Ex. M/1). Under Sec. 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act the settlement is still subsisting and binding on the parties.

14. Secondly in case the workman was not found suitable for permanent absorption he could have been continued in the capacity in which he was working as on the date of interview. There is substance in the above argument and the pleading of the workman. In fact, the management first wrote to the workman vide its letter dated 1-5-1984 informing him that the Regional Office, Jabalpur, is not in favour of reinterviewing the unsuitable candidates by giving him one more opportunity in the future test when conducted. This was in effect termination order terminating his services with effect from 30-4-1984. But perhaps realising its mistake and the legal consequences the management changed its stand in its letter dated 5-5-1984 whereby one month's salary and allowances were offered in lieu of notice and 15 days average pay of every completed year of continuous service and informing him that when permanent vacancy arises in future he will be informed and allowed to appear in the test and interview and preference will be given to him in place of new entrants. The workman declined the payment. It appears that nothing transpired thereafter and his services stand terminated.

15. Section 2(oo) of the I. D. Act 1947 defines 'Retrenchment' as under :—

"Retrenchment means the termination by the employer of the service of a workman for any reason whatsoever, otherwise than as a punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary action, but does not include :—

(a) voluntary retrenchment of the workman ;  
or

(b) retirement of the workman on reaching the age of superannuation if the contract of employment between the employer and the workman concerned contains a stipulation in that behalf ;  
or

(c) termination of the service of a workman on the ground of continuous ill-health."

16. Admittedly the case of the workman does not fall in any of the exceptions (a) to (c) (ibid). His services were also not terminated by any disciplinary action. The words 'for any reason whatsoever' are the key words, as has been laid down in the case of State Bank of India Vs. N. S. Money (AIR 1976 SC 1111) that whatever the reason every termination spells retrenchment, otherwise by way of punishment inflicted by disciplinary action.

17. It is now well settled that retrenchment to be valid must be bonfide and not colourable exercise of power or as a result of victimization or unfair labour practice.

18. In the instant case a farce of interview under the colourable exercise of powers under departmental instruc-

tions are taken to victimize the workman, amounting to unfair labour practice.

19. In the circumstances of the case the workman is entitled to the reinstatement from 30-8-1984 with full back wages and all ancillary reliefs. I answer the reference accordingly.

20. I, therefore, direct that the workman Shri Bhagwan-das Pandey be reinstated from 30-8-1984 and be paid full back wages with all the incidental monetary and service benefits from that date within three months of this order with costs of Rs. 300 failing which the management will be liable to pay interest on the monetary benefits at the rate of 9% per annum.

V. S. YADAV, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-12012/187/84-D. II (A)]  
मई दिल्ली, 26 दिसम्बर, 1985

कांग्रेस 58.—ओर्डोरिंग विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के प्रमुखरण में, केंद्रीय सरकार, कांग्रेसरियन बैंक लिं. हुबली के प्रबंधसंघ से संबद्ध मिरीजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, प्रमुखरण में मिरिट ओर्डोरिंग विवाद में ओर्डोरिंग अधिकरण, बंगलौर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केंद्रीय सरकार को 10 दिसम्बर 1985 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 26th December, 1985

S.O. 58.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the Corporation Bank Limited, Hubli and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 10th December, 1985.

#### BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL IN KARNATAKA, BANGALORE.

Dated this the 29th day of November, 1985

#### PRESENT :

Sri R. Ramakrishna, B.A., B.L.—Presiding Officer.  
Central Reference No. 1 of 1981.

#### I PARTY :

Workmen represented by the Joint Secretary, Dharwad District Bank Employees' Association, 9, Corporation Building, Broadway, Hubli-580 020.

Vs.

#### II PARTY :

1. The Regional Manager, Corporation Bank Ltd., R. O. New Cotton Market, Hubli-20.

#### APPEARANCES :

For the I Party:—None present.

For the II Party:—Sri V. N. Apte, Advocate, Hubli-20.

#### REFERENCE :

(Government Order No. L-12011/9/80-D.II-A dated 20-1-1981).

#### AWARD

The Central Government after forming an opinion that an Industrial Dispute exists between the above parties has

referred the said dispute for adjudication under Section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 on the following Schedule:-

### SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Corporation Bank Limited, Hubli in not paying the travelling allowance & halting allowance to their employees who are deputed to work from Hubli Branch to Dharwad Branch and Dharwad to Hubli Branch is justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen concerned entitled?"

2. The I Party represented by the General Secretary have filed their claim statement and contended that the II Party used to dispute its employees from Hubli to Dharwad and vice-versa connected to the Bank work and the distance is more than 20 kms, involving the incurring of substantial additional expenditure by the employees deputed from Hubli and Dharwad. It is further contended that the II Party has not provided any conveyance facilities and also not paying Conveyance Allowance, Travelling Allowance and Halting Allowance to meet the additional expenditure. The employee have to incur these expenditure to reach their deputed branch and also they have to spend for their tea, lunch, etc, and to return to their head quarters. The journey is cumbersome for lack of sufficient bus facilities and they have to wait for long hours and they to leave their house by minimum 2-1/2 hours before starting of the office hours and these inconvenience are not compensated and hence they are demanding from 1971 for payment of Conveyance etc., when they are deputed from Hubli to Dharwad or vice-versa.

3. They have further contended the II Party pays the conveyance charges for attending clearing work to its employees of some place of work. The distance between the place of work and the clearing is only about 3 to 4 kms, but the II Party is not ready to extend the benefit of Conveyance Allowance, Travelling Allowance and Halting Allowance to its employees for the subsequent days of deputation on the ground that Hubli and Dharwad is a Corporation area and that the employees are not entitled for these allowances. It is further contended that the II Party is treating the branches of its Bank situated at Hubli and Dharwad as separate areas for purpose of its banking business. The II Party collects commission on cheques/instruments drawn on banks branches which is a banking practice but for the purpose of payment of Conveyance Allowance the I Party is treating the branches situated at Hubli and Dharwad area which is not correct and illegal.

4. They have further contended that the Corporation Bank is one of the Nationalised Banks in India and the other nationalised banks situated at Hubli and Dharwad are paying the Conveyance Allowance, Travelling Allowance and Halting Allowance to its employees whenever they are deputed to meet the additional expenditure and even the non-nationalised Scheduled commercial banks are also paying some allowance for their deputation hence the action of the Corporation Bank in denying the benefit of these allowances is discriminatory in the eyes of law and also amounts to exploitation of employees and amounts to unfair labour practice. The I Party prays that the Party may be directed to pay Conveyance Allowance at 0.20 per km and Halting Allowance at Rs. 20 per day to its employees for their attending their banks work.

5. They have nextly contended that they are entitled to these allowances as provided in para 548 of Shastry Award and as per para 6.84(3) of Desai Award and under para 3(g) of the II Bipartite Settlement dated 8-11-1973. They have further contended the Bi-partite Settlement has not shown Hubli and Dharwad as one area and hence they prayed for an award directing the II Party to pay Conveyance Allowance at Rs. 6 and Travelling Allowance at Rs. 0.20 per km. and Halting Allowance at Rs. 20 per day for its employees who are deputed from Hubli to Dharwad and vice versa for banks work from 1971 and to pay the same to its employees whenever they are deputed from Hubli to Dharwad and vice versa for banks work.

6. The II Party in their counter statement have contended that this dispute is not an Industrial Dispute and therefore the order of reference is bad in law and void. They have further contended that three unions are operating in the II Party Bank and they are: (a) Corporation Bank Employees' Union, Bombay; (2) Corporation Bank Employees' Guild, Bangalore and (c) Corporation Bank Employees' Association, Calcutta and the unions at Bombay and Calcutta are affiliated to All-India Bank Employees' Association and the Guild to National Organisation of Bank workers. The II Party has recognised the Employees' Union, Bombay, as the sole bargaining agent since that union is on its roll majority of workmen and this recognised union have been accorded under the Code of Conduct & Discipline and under the terms of settlement dated 6-8-75 as per copy enclosed as Annexure 'A'. It is further contended that there is nothing to show on record that either the recognised union of workmen have passed any resolution or authorised General Secretary to take the cause of the employees as in the absence of which the General Secretary has no locus standi to raise the present dispute.

7. It is further contended that Hubli and Dharwad come under the same Municipal Corporation and under paragraph III(B) of the Settlement dated 8-11-73 between the Indian Banks' Association and the All-India Bank Employees' Association, no halting allowance or deputation allowance is payable where the workmen are travelling within the Municipal limits. Similarly, under para 548 of the Shastry Award, the demand for allowance for journeys from residence to place of work has been rejected. Hence it is clear that the employees are not entitled for any kind of allowance whenever they are deputed from one branch to another within the same Municipal limit, irrespective of the distance from one branch to another. Further, in Metropolitan Cities like Bombay, Madras, Calcutta where they have more than one Clearing House within the same Corporation limits, the employees are not paid any kind of allowance when they are deputed from one branch to another and this criterion holds good in the case of Hubli and Dharwad as well.

8. They have further contended that under the provisions of Bi-partite Settlement the House Rent Allowance to the Award Staff is paid at different rates based on the census figures of the respective places. As Hubli and Dharwad come under the same Municipal Corporation, the combined population of these cities have been taken into consideration for the purpose of determining the rates of House Rent Allowance at Hubli and Dharwad. If these two cities are to be treated separately, it is but natural that House Rent Allowance payable to employees working in these two cities will be at a lower rate. Therefore, the demand of the I Party for payment of Halting/Deputation Allowance is to be conceded by treating the aforesaid two places as separate cities, it is bound to introduce an incongruity in the Bi-partite Settlement.

9. It is further contended that under the Industry level settlement dated 8-11-73 the parties have distinctly agreed that if any doubt or difficulty arises regarding interpretation, the matter should be taken up only at the level of the Indian Banks' Association for discussion and settlement. As the present dispute relates to one of the agreed items of the aforesaid settlement, it is incumbent upon the I Party to approach its affiliated body to take up these matters with the Indian Banks' Association for discussion and settlement. This provisions has been introduced in the settlement with a view to facilitating quicker settlement of disputes without resorting to adjudication. Hence the I Party have not made out any case and hence the reference is liable to be rejected.

10. After filing of the statements, the II Party have contended by filing a memo dated 4-6-82 that in view of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980, the entire undertaking of the Corporation Bank Ltd., have transferred and vested in the corresponding new bank viz., Corporation Bank and in view of Sec. 5(1) of the said Act the Corporation Bank Ltd., cannot discharge its liabilities and the Corporation Bank is a necessary party to the dispute.

11. In view of this stand taken by the II Party, the I Party have filed an application for impleading the Regional



(i) That Shri Ashoke Sahis, Casual wagon loader, the workman herein concerned will be allowed to resume work as a casual wagon loader within 15 days from the date of this settlement becomes effective and the said workman will be offered job as and when available.

(ii) That the concerned workman shall have no claim for any back wages, or benefits whatsoever for any period from 5-8-1981 to the date the concerned workman resumes duty as per this settlement.

(iii) That by this settlement the instant matter is fully and finally resolved.

(iv) That this settlement shall be effective as from the date this settlement is accepted by the Hon'ble Tribunal as fair and proper and the Hon'ble Tribunal passes an Award in terms of this settlement.

(3) That both the parties pray that the Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to accept this settlement as fair and proper and may be further pleased to pass an Award in terms of this settlement.

And for this act of kindness, both the parties, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Date this the 21st of February, 1985.

Sd/-  
For and on behalf of the  
workman.

Sd/-Illegible

For and on behalf of the  
Employer.

Sd/-  
S. N. SAIGAL, Dy| P.M. (IR)  
21-2-85

N. G. CHOWDHURY, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-19012(82)/83-D-IV(B)]

कांगड़ा 60.—ओपोगिक विवाद भवित्वम्, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के प्रत्युत्तर में, केन्द्रीय सरकार व सीतारामपुर सब एविया मेसर्स ईसीएल०, इक सीतारामपुर (धर्दवाम) के प्रबंधतान से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कमीकारों के बीच प्रत्युत्तर में विविष्ट ओपोगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार ओपोगिक भवित्वरण, कलकत्ता के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-12-85 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 60.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Sitarampur Sub-area of Eastern Coalfields Ltd., P.O. Sitarampur (Burdwan) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 13th December, 1985.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,  
AT CALCUTTA

Reference No. 13 of 1980

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Sitarampur Sub-area of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. P.O. Sitarampur, Dist. Burdwan

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT :

Shri Justice N. G. Chowdhury, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of Employers—Shri B. N. Lala, Advocate.

On behalf of Workmen—Shri Phani Ghosh, representative of the Union.

STATE : West Bengal.

1281 GI|85-8

INDUSTRY : Coal.

AWARD

By Order No. L-19012(63)/78-D-IV(B) dated 2nd February 1980, the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of the management of Sitarampur sub-area of Eastern Coalfields Limited, P.O. Sitarampur District Burdwan in refusing the grade Technical 'A' to Shri P. N. Mondal with effect from 31st January, 1974 was justified. If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

2. The joint memorandum of settlement was filed by the parties concerned before this Tribunal on 7th June, 1985. The settlement is put up today before me for recording the same. Both sides pray that an award be passed in terms of settlement as embodied in the compromise petition dated 7-6-1985. I have gone through the terms of settlement. The settlement is fair and proper and for the best interest of both the parties. I accept it and pass an award in terms thereof. The reference case is thus disposed of in terms of settlement filed before me.

The Compromise petition shall form part of this Award and marked Annexure "A".

This is my Award.

Dated, Calcutta,  
The 3rd December, 1985.

N. G. CHOWDHURY, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-19012(63)/78-D-IV(B)]  
R. K. GUPTA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE 'A'

BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER,  
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,  
CALCUTTA

Reference No. 13 of 1980

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Sitarampur sub-area of Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen.

Joint Petition of Compromise

The humble joint petition of both the parties herein concerned most respectfully sheweth:

1. That the above matter is fixed for hearing.
2. That the parties, in the meantime, negotiated the instant matter and without prejudice to the contentions of the parties made in their written statement submitted before the Hon'ble Tribunal, have come to an amicable settlement of the instant matter on the following terms :—

(1) That Sri P. N. Mondal, the workman herein concerned, will be deemed to have promoted to special Grade clerk with effect from 2-2-1980 the date of the order of reference notionally and accordingly his basic pay will be notionally fixed in the special grade clerical and thereafter on notional calculation his basic pay will be ascertained as on 1-6-1984 in the Special Grade Clerical.

(ii) That the actual payment of wages to the concerned workman on the aforesaid notional promotion as said in the foregoing paragraph will begin from the month of June 1984 and prior to that for any past period, the workman shall have no claim whatsoever for any arrear payment arising out instant settlement and the notional promotion deemed to have been made as on 2-2-1980, but his seniority in the Grade will be counted as from 2-2-1980.

(iii) That this settlement will be effective as on the date, the Hon'ble Tribunal accepts this settlement as fair and proper and passes an Award in terms of the settlement.

3. That both the parties pray that Hon'ble Tribunal would be graciously pleased to accept this settlement as fair and proper and would be further pleased to pass an Award in terms of this settlement.

And for this act of kindness, both the parties, as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Dated this the 7th day of June, 1985.

Pramatha Mondal,  
Vice-President  
CMU (INTUC)  
For and on behalf of  
the workman.

For and on behalf of  
the employer

S. K. SRIVASTAVA, Agent  
N. G. CHOUDHURY, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-19012(63)/78-D-IV(B)]  
R. K. GUPTA, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 दिसम्बर 1985

कांग्रेस 61.—ओर्डोरिंग विवाद प्रसिद्धियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन ब्रायर एंड स्टील कंपनी की नून्डी ही जीलपुर कोलियरी के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निरिष्ट ओर्डोरिंग विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार ओर्डोरिंग अधिकरण, म० : धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-12-1985 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 24th December, 1985

S.O. 61.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Noonidih Jitpur Colliery of Messrs Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 9th December, 1985.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

#### PRESENT :

Shri I. N. Sinha, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. 24 of 1984

In the matter of Industrial Disputes under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

#### PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Noonidih Jitpur Colliery of M/s. Indian Iron Steel Co. Ltd. and their workmen.

#### APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers—Shri R. S. Murthy, Advocate.

On behalf of the workmen—Shri J. P. Singh, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 29th November, 1985

#### AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. ct, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication under Order No. L-20012(27)/84-D.III(A) dated the 7th June, 1984.

#### SCHEDULE

“Whether the demand of Indian National Coal Mines Engineering Workers' Association for employment of Shri Nand Kishore Prasad, S/o. Late Shri Kishan Dosad, a workman of the Noonidih Jitpur Colliery of M/s. Indian Iron and Steel Co. Limited, who died following in accident in the Colliery during 1971, is justified? If so, to what relief is Shri Nand Kishore Prasad entitled?”

The case of the workmen is that late Shri Kishun Dusad was appointed in Noonidih Jitpur Colliery as permanent prop mazdoor on 1-1-64. He met with a serious accident while working underground in 16A seam on 4-8-71. He was sent to the Central Hospital, Dhanbad for treatment but he died in the hospital on 9-8-71 as a result of the injury he had received during the said accident. The said late Kishun Dusad left behind him his wife Somari Devi and three sons namely Nand Kishore Prasad, Mahendra Prasad and Manoj Kumar at the time of his death. Somari Devi approached the than management to provide her with some job. But no employment was given to her and she was assured that her eldest son Nand Kishore Prasad will be provided with a job when he attains majority. In 1980 when Shri Nand Kishore Prasad was aged about 19 years, the union took up the case of his employment in place of his deceased father late Kishun Dusad. There was some defect in the application by which an industrial dispute was raised by the union and as some hopeful assurance given by the management, the said industrial dispute was dropped. Thereafter when no fruitful result was in sight the present industrial dispute was raised which on failure before the conciliation machinery was referred for adjudication by this Tribunal. The dependants of many workmen who died as a result of accident while in employment were given employment by the management. Shri Suresh Singh, Shri N. Chakravorty and Shri Brihaspati Mandal were given employment when their father died in accident while working. The management of IISCO Ltd. had issued a circular dated 26-3-73 stating that employment will be provided to the dependent of the victim of the accident. It was not correct to say that the management of IISCO were providing employment to the dependents of the employees consequent upon the provision made in NCWA-II in 1979. The management of IISCO even before nationalisation had given employment to the dependents of the victims of accident on humanitarian ground. On the above plea it is submitted that Nand Kishore Prasad, son of late Kishun Dusad, should be given employment by the management.

The case of the management is that the dispute is not an industrial dispute within the meaning of Section 2(k) of the I.D. Act. Shri Nand Kishore Prasad is not a workman within the definition of Section 2(s) of the I.D. Act and there is no relationship of employer and employee between him and the management. It is admitted by the management that late Kishun Dusad was appointed in Jitpur Colliery as General Mazdoor from 8-1-61 and he was fatally injured while on duty on 4-8-71 as a result of which he died in the Central Hospital, Dhanbad on 9-8-71. At the said time IISCO was a private company under the managing Agent M/s. Martin Burn Ltd. It was taken over by the Central Government in the year 1972. There is no policy of the erstwhile company to provide employment to any dependent of the deceased employee in case he died while in service. It was for the first time in the year 1973 that the management agreed in a union management meeting that the next of kin of the employee who died in the mine accident shall be given employment by the Company. The said decision was applicable for the particular mine explosion which took place in the year 1973. The matter of employment of the dependant of late Kishun Dusad was taken up by RCMS for the first time in the year 1980 and again in 1981. The management had stated at that time that the details of the case will be checked up before any decision is taken and subsequently the details were checked and it was found that the case was not covered by the Company's policy. The system of providing employment to the dependent of deceased employee who died in accident was introduced for the first time in the Coal Industry in NCWA-II in 1979 and since then the management are guided by the provision of the said agreement. It is submitted on behalf of the management that on the facts stated above, the demand of

Indian National Coal Mines Engineering Workers Association for employment of Nand Kishore Prasad son of late Kishun Dusad is not at all justified.

The only point for decision is whether Nand Kishore Prasad is entitled for employment as son of late Kishun Dusad who died in an accident while on work of the management.

The workmen have examined 6 witnesses and the management have examined one witness in support of their respective cases. The workmen have produced documents which have been marked Ext. W-1 to W-11. The documents produced on behalf of the management have been marked Ext. M-1 to M-2.

It is the admitted case of the parties that late Kishun Dusad father of Nand Kishore Prasad was working in Jitpur Colliery since 1961 and that he was fatally injured while on duty on 4-8-71 and that he died in the Central Hospital Dhanbad on 9-8-71.

The next question is whether the management was providing employment to the dependents of the workmen who died while on duty.

Admittedly, there was no circular or any rule of period prior to the death of late Kishun Dusad to show that the management had agreed to give employment to the dependent of a deceased workman who died while on duty. The workmen have referred to the minutes of a meeting between the management of IISCO, Noonidh Jitpur Colliery and the representative of the union on 27-3-73 which was in respect of the various matters arising out of the accident that occurred on 18-3-73. It will thus appear that this minutes Ext. W-11 was of 27-3-73 i.e. about one and half year after the death of Kishun Dusad. It appears from item No. 4 of Ext. W-11 that it was agreed in the meeting to provide employment to one of the dependents of the deceased provided the candidate given an undertaking in writing that he shall support the family of the deceased. This agreement which appears was arrived at exclusively in the matter of death of employees which took place in the accident dated 18-3-73 and it does not appear from this that there was such a provision or agreement between the workmen and the management for giving employment to the dependent of an employee who died while at work prior to 27-3-73. The provision for giving employment to the dependent of workmen who died while performing his duties was first introduced in clause 10.4.1 of NCWA-II which came into effect from 1-1-79. There was no such agreement or provision made earlier either in the Wage Board Recommendation or any other circular or letter of the management. Thus we do not find any provision at the time when Kishun Dusad died, that a dependent of an employee who died while at work will be provided with a job by the management.

The workmen have tried to show that the management was providing job to the dependent of an employee who died in accident while at work. It is admitted by the management that they did provide employment to the workmen who died in a major accident in the year 1973. The said employment was given to the dependent of the deceased employee in accordance with the agreement arrived at between union and the management vide Ext. W-11 in 1973. WW-2 Budhan Mandal has stated that his brother Brihaspati Mandal was working as a miner in Jitpur Colliery died in May, 1971 in an accident while working and as he had no issue WW-2 was taken in employment by the management. In his cross-examination he has stated that he has no paper with him to show that he was given employment as a dependent of Brihaspati Mandal. He has admitted that he has not seen any paper of the management to show that the dependent of a workman dying in accident while at work used to get employment after his death. He has also stated that about 1000 to 2000 persons were appointed in Jitpur Colliery in the year, 1971-72. Thus it cannot be said that the appointment of WW-2 was actually as a dependent of Brihaspati Mandal or he was appointed in a regular way. Identity card of WW-2 Budhan Mandal is Ext. W-1. The workmen have made the date of appointment of Budhan Mandal in Ext. W-1, most suspicious. The identity card Ext. W-1 is a photo copy but the date of appointment is written in ink and the same is not the photo copy of the original identity card. The original identity card of Budhan Mandal has not been filed. It is clear therefore that the date of appointment

noted in it as 14-12-71 is just to support that Budhan Mandal was appointed in the year 1971. WW-3 Shri Shrinath Singh has stated that his brother Suresh Singh working in Jitpur Colliery died in August, 1971 in an accident while working in 16A Seam and thereafter Anandi Singh a younger brother of Suresh Singh was appointed in place of Suresh Singh who died without any issue. In his cross-examination he has stated that he has no paper regarding the appointment of Shri Anandi Singh. WW-3 had no knowledge about the appointment of about 1000 persons in Jitpur Colliery in 1971 and 1972 when many outsiders were employed. Anandi Singh who is said to be appointed in place of Suresh Singh has not come forward to say that he was given employment as dependent of Suresh Singh. There is no other evidence to show that the management had given employment to the dependent of employee who died while at work.

Ext. W-3 dated 26-3-73 is a letter from the Custodian to Mrs. Anna Khatoon whose husband had died in accident in Jitpur Colliery. It shows that she was given ex-gratia payment of Rs. 500 and that the Custodian had given instruction to the Chief Mining Engineer to find out if any permanent solution can be offered by way of providing employment to another member of her family who will support her through his earning. This is in conformity with the agreement Ext. W-11 in which the custodian was a party to the agreement. Thus this Ext. W-3 does not lead us to any period prior to the agreement of the management and the union arrived at in March, 1973.

There is another document Ext. M-1 which is a minutes of the meeting held on 11-9-81 between the management and the union. Item No. VII deals with the employment of dependent of late Kishun Dusad and late Bisheswar Bhuria. It further shows that this point was dropped by the union except the case of Kishun Dusad which was to be re-examined by the management. Admittedly, RCMS had raised the dispute earlier. Ext. W-9 dated 29-11-83 is the reply submitted by the management before the ALC(C), Dhanbad during the conciliation in which it is stated that there was no provision at the material time to provide employment to the dependent of an employee if he died while in service due to some accident.

Thus on consideration of the above facts it appears that there was no provision for giving employment to the dependent of an employee who died while at work in an accident at the time when Kishun Dusad died.

Admittedly Nand Kishore Prasad son of late Kishun Dusad was a minor at the time of death of late Kishun Dusad. WW-6 is Nand Kishore Prasad. He has stated that he was aged about 7 years when his father died. WW-1 Somari Devi, wife of late Kishun Dusad, has also stated that her eldest son Nand Kishore Prasad was aged about 8 years at the time of death of her husband. It is clear therefore that Nand Kishore Prasad was a minor at the time of death of Kishun Dusad and that no employment could be given to him by the management because of his minority even if there was any provision for giving employment to the dependent of workman who died in accident while at work. The present dispute has been raised in the year 1983 by the Coal Mines Engineering Workers Association. It is admitted that previously the matter for giving employment to Nand Kishore Prasad had been raised by RCMS in the year 1981 but there was no decision of the matter. No industrial dispute had been raised prior to 1981. It is clear therefore that the present dispute has been raised after a period of about 10 years. On the above facts the question arises whether the giving of employment to the dependent of deceased employee can be deferred for a period of about 10 to 12 years and that the employment can be demanded when a minor attains majority. In my opinion even the provision of NCWA-II do not speak of giving deferred employment to the dependents of deceased employee. In my opinion the matter of giving employment has to be taken soon after the death of an employee and the employment should be given to the dependent at an early date so that the distressed family may continue to have their livelihood.

It will appear that Shri Kishun Dusad died when IISCO, was a private Co. under the managing agents of M/s. Martin Burn Ltd. The said Co. was taken over by the Central Government in the year 1972. As the said company had no agreement, rule or practice to appoint the dependent of an employee dying in accident while at work the present management was not liable to give employment to the dependent of a deceased employee of the erstwhile management.

In view of the discussion made above I hold that the demand of Indian National Coal Mines Engineering Workers' Association for employment of Shri Nand Kishore Prasad, S/o Late Shri Kishan Dosad, a workman of the Noonidih Jitpur Colliery of M/s. Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. who died following an accident in the Colliery during 1971 is not justified. Consequently the workman is not entitled to any relief.

This is my Award.

I. N. SINHA, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-20012(27)/84-D.III (A)]

मई दिल्ली, 26 दिसम्बर, 1985

का०प्रा० 62.—बी०योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की बारा 1947 के प्रत्यारोपण में, केंद्रीय सरकार भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० की धर्मबांध कोलियरी के प्रबंधनकार से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, प्रत्युषष में निर्दिष्ट बी०योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार बी०योगिक अधिकारण नं० 2, धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है।

New Delhi, the 26th December, 1985

S.O. 62.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Dharmaband Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

##### PRESENT :

Shri I. N. Sharma, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. 2 of 1984

In the matter of Industrial Disputes under Section 10 (1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

##### PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Dharmaband Colliery of Messrs. Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen.

##### APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen : Shri B. K. Ghosh, Member, Executive Committee, Janta Mazdoor Sangh.

On behalf of the employers : Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRIAL : Coal

Dhanbad, the 25th November, 1985

#### AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication under Order No. L-20012(11)/84-D. III(A), dated the 18th June, 1984.

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Dharmaband Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., in demoting Shri Haroo Pandey from Category-V to category-IV and allowing Shri S. K. Dey who is junior to Shri Haroo Pandey to continue in Category-V is justified? If not, to what relief is Shri Haroo Pandey entitled?"

The case of the workmen is that the concerned workman Shri Haroo Pandey, Electrician of Dharmaband Colliery, was upgraded from Category IV to Category V as per recommendation, after his test by duly constituted trade test committee. The order of his upgradation was communicated to him by the General Manager Area No. III under his letter dated 19/20-12-82, copies of which were endorsed to the Agent/Manager, Dharmaband Colliery and the same became effective from 1-11-82. The Manager Dharmaband Colliery withdraw the order of said upgradation by the Office order dated 25-5-83/1-6-83 as per direction of the General Manager. It was stated that the upgradation of the concerned workman to Category V was due to clerical mistake but the said demotion of the concerned workman from Category V to Category IV is virtually a demotion of the concerned workman. Office order to demote the concerned workman attributing the upgradation to clerical error is misconceived and discriminatory. Shri S. K. Dey another Electrician of Dharmaband Colliery who was junior to the concerned workman in Category IV was also upgraded to Category V along with the concerned workman with effect from 1-11-82. The said Shri S. K. Dey has been allowed to continue in Category V but the concerned workman has been demoted to Category IV on fictitious ground. The said action of the management in demoting the concerned workman from Category V to Category IV is discriminatory and unjustified. The present reference relates to a dispute on account of demotion of the concerned workman from Category V to Category IV and it does not relate to a claim from promotion. The promotion of the concerned workman was effected not on consideration by the D.P.C. but it was upgradation to Category V from Cat. IV by a duly constituted trade test committee. The said trade test committee examined the concerned workman and recommended for his promotion which was accepted by the General Manager of the Area. On the above plea it is prayed that the action of the management is unjustified and that award be passed in favour of the concerned workman reinstating him in the upgraded Category V with the difference of wages.

The case of the management is that the promotion is the management function and no, workman can claim for promotion as a matter of right, he promotion are guided by the rules of promotion framed by the management. Any promotion done contrary to the rules of promotion is liable to be set aside by the court as well as the management. The promotion of workman belonging to Electrical and Mechanical Cadre are decided according to the rules of promotion fixed for electrical and mechanical cadre. If a workman gets promotion to higher category from a lower category by circumventing the rules of promotion, his promotion is illegal and is liable to be set aside and the action of the management cannot be challenged by the workmen on that account. The concerned workman was promoted from the post of Electrical helper in Category III to Electrician in Category IV in September 1980. According to the cadre scheme he could be considered for promotion to Category V only after completion of 3 years of service as Electrician in Category IV i.e. after September, 1983. Thus the concerned workmen was not eligible for promotion in Category V in the year 1982. The D.P.C. constituted in the year 1982 considered the case of the concerned workman for his promotion from Category IV to Category V and was promoted to Category V with effect from 1-11-82. He had by then completed only two years of experience in Category IV by 1-11-82 and as such he was not eligible to be considered for promotion to Category V. As there was mistake in the promotion of the concerned workman to Category V, the same was corrected by cancelling his promotion in Category V. Shri S. K. Dey was senior to be concerned workman and he was promoted to Category V only after he had completed 3 years of service in Category IV. It is not a case of demotion of the concerned workman from Category V to

Category IV and it is a case of cancellation of illegal and void order. It is submitted that the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief.

The only question to be determined in this reference is whether the demotion of the concerned workman from Category V to Category IV, was justified.

The management has examined one witness in support of its case. The workmen however, have not examined any witness. However, the workmen have produced documents which have been marked Ext. W-1 to W-3. The documents produced on behalf of the management have been marked Ext. M-1 to M-8.

The main difference between the parties is whether the placing of the concerned workman from Category IV to Category V was a promotion in accordance with the promotion scheme of the management or whether it was a case of selection by trade test committee. It is true that in accordance with the promotion scheme the concerned workman could not have been promoted from Category IV to Category V as he had not completed three years of experience in Cat. IV at the time he was placed in Category V. Admittedly the concerned workman was promoted to Category IV vide officer order dated 15-9-80, Ext. W-3. He had not completed three years of service in Category IV when he was upgraded to Category V vide Ext. M-3 dated 20-12-82. The case of the workmen is that his was not a case of promotion by the D.P.C. in accordance with the promotional scheme but was a case of selection to Category V by a duly constituted trade test committee after examining him.

Ext. M-3 dated 20-12-82 is the letter addressed to the concerned workman under the signature of the General Manager, Govindpur Area, which shows that the duly constituted trade test committee after examining him recommended for his promotion from Category IV to Category V and accordingly he was upgraded to Category V as Electrician and that the said promotion was to take effect from 1-11-82. Ext. M-7 is the selection list of electrician in Category V and VI posted in different colliery as adjusted suitable by the trade test committee for promotion/categorisation to higher category/proper category after trade test held from 22-7-82 to 6-9-82. Ext. M-3 is the letter of upgradation to Category V issued to the concerned workman on the basis of the trade test Ext. M-7. Ext. M-1 is the Cadre scheme for promotion. It will appear that for the post of Category III, IV, V VI and supervisory grade-C, the D.P.C. is to consist of the Area Manager (Technical) one colliery Manager, one colliery engineer, Area Manager (E&M), Senior Accounts Officer and Deputy Personnel Manager/Sr. P.O. On perusal of Ext. M-7 it will appear that the members of the trade test committee are not the same as the members which constitute the D.P.C. This also shows that Ext. M-7 by which the concerned workman was upgraded to the Category V was not done by the D.P.C. but it was done by the trade test committee. It is clear therefore that it was not a case of promotion of the concerned workman from Cat. IV to Cat. V the concerned workman from Category IV to Category V by the D.P.C. under the promotion scheme but it was entirely a selection made from different collieries by the trade test committee after trade test held for several days. Thus the management's main contention that it was a case of promotion of the concerned workman from Category IV to Category V under the promotion scheme of the management is not correct and it has to be held that the concerned workman was upgraded to Category V after test and examination by the trade test committee. MW-1 is working as a Clerk in the Personnel Department. He has stated that K.M.P. Union has complained as to how the concerned workman was promoted to Category V when he had not completed the minimum experience of three years in Category IV. The management has produced Ext. M-4 from which it appears that the representative of K.M.P. union had pointed as to how the concerned workman was promoted in Category V in 1982 when he was promoted as Electrician in Category IV in 1980. It is stated by the Personnel Manager in this letter that at the time of trade test the committee was given information that the workman had already completed three years in Category IV and that the same should be checked. Ext. M-5 is a letter by the General Manager, Govindpur Area which shows that due to clerical mistake the case of the concerned workman was considered for upgradation to Category V though he was not eligible for upgradation on 1-11-82 and therefore it was decided to cancel the order in respect of

the concerned workman with immediate effect. Ext. M-6 is the office order dated 25-5-83 by which upgradation of the concerned workman was withdrawn with immediate effect as the upgradation was due to clerical mistake. I have already discussed that the placing of the concerned workman to Category V was not a promotion in accordance with the promotion policy by the D.P.C. but it was a fresh selection from the workmen of the collieries by the Trade test committee and as such it does not appear that the order of upgradation of the concerned workman from Category IV to Category V was wrong or was by mistake.

The case of the workmen, further, is that there has been a discrimination in the case of the concerned workman as Shri S. K. Dey who was ordered to the upgraded along with the concerned workman from Category IV to Category V has not been cancelled although Shri Dey was junior to the concerned workman in Category IV. MW-1 has stated that there was no verification in respect of Shri S. K. Dey regarding his date of promotion in Category IV which has been shown in Sl. No. 12 of Ext. M-7. He has further stated that Shri S. K. Dey was promoted from Category III to IV with effect from 21-11-80. Ext. W-1 dated 14-1-81 is an office order under the signature of the Manager which shows that Shri S. K. Dey was promoted as Electrician in Category IV with effect from 21-11-80. Ext. W-3 dated 15-9-80 shows that the concerned workman Shri Haroo Pandey was placed as Electrician Category IV with effect from 15-9-80. It is therefore clear that Shri S. K. Dey was junior to the concerned workman in Category IV and as such Shri S. K. Dey also had not completed 3 years experience in Category IV when he was upgraded in Category V along with the concerned workman. The fact that Shri S. K. Dey was junior to the concerned workman in Cat. IV and was upgraded along with the concerned workman in Cat. V but even then Shri S. K. Dey has been retained in Cat. V whereas the concerned workman has been demoted to Cat. IV shows that management has highly discriminated between the two employees. The promotion of both of them could have been cancelled by this Court for re-consideration by the management but this Tribunal is not going to take such step as actually it is not a case of promotion but is a case of upgradation by selection by the trade test committee and as such I do not feel cancelling the upgradation of S. K. Dey. As there has been discrimination in the case of the concerned workmen and his demotion to Cat. IV from Cat. V does to be justified, the management has to reinstate him in Cat. V from the date he has been demoted to Cat. IV and he is also entitled to the difference of wages for the said period.

In the result, I hold that the action of the management Dharmaband Colliery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. in demoting the concerned workman Shri Haroo Pandey from Cat. V to Cat. IV is not justified. Consequently, the management is directed to upgrade the concerned workman to Cat. V from the date of demotion to Cat. IV and to pay him the difference of wages for the said period.

This is my Award.

Dated : 25-11-85.

I. N. SINHA, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-20012(11)/84-D-III. A]

A. V. S. SARMA, Desk Officer

गई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 1985

कांगड़ा 63.—जीष्ठोगिक विवाद प्रधिकारम्, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसार में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भैसर्स मिगरेनी कोलरीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कोठागुडम (आ०प्र०) के प्रबंधतात्र से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच के धनुष्यमें निर्दिष्ट जीष्ठोगिक विवाद में जीष्ठोगिक प्रधिकरण, हैदराबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11 दिसम्बर, 1985 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

New Delhi, the 27th December, 1985

S.O. 63.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the

management of Messrs Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem (A.P.) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 11th December, 1985.

[No. L-22011(46)/83-D.III (B)]

HARI SINGH, Desk Officer

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL)  
AT HYDERABAD

Industrial Dispute No. 23 of 1984

BETWEEN

The Workmen of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem, Khammam District, A.P.

AND

The Management of Messrs Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem, Khammam District (A.P.)

PRESENT :

Sri J. Venugopala Rao, Industrial Tribunal.

APPEARANCES :

Sri D.S.R. Varma, Advocate—for the Workmen.

Sri K. Srinivasa Murthy, Advocate—for the Management.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation by its Order No. L-22011/46/83-D.III (B) dated 21-3-1984 referred the following dispute under Sections 7A and 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the employers in relation to the Management of Messrs Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem and their workmen to this Tribunal for adjudication.

"Whether the management of Messrs. Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem are justified in reverting Shri Mohd. Yacoob Ali from the post of Chemist to his substantive post of General Mazdoor (Category II) vide their Office Order dated 7/9-4-1983 ? If not, to what relief is the workmen concerned entitled ?"

This reference was registered as Industrial Dispute No. 23 of 1984 and notices were issued to the parties.

2. The Workman of Singareni Collieries filed a claims statement to the following effect. It is mentioned that Sri Mohd. Yacoob Ali, General Mazdoor (Ex-Chemist) Central Workshop, Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem was working at V. K. No 7 Incline from 23-2-1976 and he was called for interview and selected for the post of General Mazdoors at Central Workshop from 1-7-1977. He was posted to work in Chemical Laboratory being promoted to Category II wages and posted to work at the same place with effect from 17-7-1980. Sri Mohd. Yacoob Ali was attending to the jobs like day to day analysis of steel and other non-ferrous analysis of various metal which is jobs are generally attended by Chemists. He is continuously working as Chemist in place of Sri V. Krishna Murthy, Chemist and Sri K. Venkateswar Rao, Chemist in the Grade of Technical 'C' i.e. Rs. 572-29-804-34-1008 who has resigned from the services with effect from 18-10-1980 and 5-9-1981 respectively. Sri Mohd. Yacoob Ali submitted his application for the post of Chemists dated 27-7-1980, 1-1-1981 and 19-6-1981. In fact preference is being given to internal candidates whenever vacancies came. The Union also represented his case for promotion as Chemist by its letter dated 29-6-1981. Actually six Chemists are require for Central Workshop to perform Chemical Laboratory works. The Management sanctioned six Chemists posts to Central Workshop after one year after careful consideration. The Additional Chief Engineer, Central Workshop recommended the case of Md. Yacoob Ali vide confidential letter dated 26-8-1982. Thus Md. Yacoob Ali was promoted as Chemist Grade II in the scale of Technical 'C' i.e. 572-29-804-34-1008 as per orders dated 3-2-1983 with a probation for a period of three months. But after putting 2 months of service in the present grade, the Management has arbitrarily and unilaterally reverted him to his substantive post on 9-4-1983 without assigning any reasons

and called for the post of Assistant Chemist in Technical C. The Management did not call him for interview. Sri Md. Yacoob Ali submitted an application dated 15-4-1983 in view of his illegal reversion, he immediately represented his post under Grievance procedure stage and the Additional Chief Engineer, Central Workshop expressed his inability to give any reason for illegal action in reverting him to his substantive post and advised him to represent his case to the Executive Director, Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem as per his letter dated 19-5-1983. The Management to get over the problem cancelled the appointment stating that it is irregular, the attributed reasons justifying the same are incorrect. Sri Mohd. Yacoob Ali who had passed B.Sc. compartmentally he secured 45.53% of marks is far from truth. There are many cases when the Management has abnormally promoted departmental people to the next grade without following any criteria of principles. Sri K. Harinara Rao, Sri Gangaiah Rao, are some of the examples wherein they have given promotions without following the procedure. It is surprisingly that even after his reversion as General Mazdoor Category I. He is continuing the same nature of work, same responsibility at the time of promotion. Sri Mohd. Yacoob Ali is qualified and experience in attending to the job day to day Analysis in Central Workshop Laboratory. The Management also did not fill up the same vacancies even when there are candidates internally qualified and well experienced. So Sri Mohd. Yacoob Ali is rightly entitled for Chemist post with retrospective effect with back wages.

3. In the counter of the Management, it is mentioned denying that Sri Mohd. Yacoob Ali is performing the job generally attended by Chemists. According to them he is only B.Sc. compartmentally passed. They admitted that he was promoted on the recommendation of the Head of Department without following the procedure of selection of Chemists. The candidates should have a minimum qualification of graduation with Chemistry as one of the subjects and internal circulars were sent inviting applications of such eligible graduates who have been confirmed in the services of the Company, a written test and interview were held for selection of candidates after identifying the vacancies of Chemists. According to the Management 52 candidates were called and 12 vacancies were filled up on the basis of written test and interview. Sri Yacoob Ali who passed B.Sc. compartmentally had secured 45% of marks only in group and he was therefore not qualified for the post of Chemist. It is denied that there was any discrimination done regarding the stipulation of percentage of marks with reference to him. The Petitioners claim is not maintainable in law and the same is liable to be dismissed.

4. On behalf of the workmen, the petitioner himself is examined as WW-1 and he got Exts. W-1 to W-8 marked. On behalf of the Management, two witnesses MW-1 and MW-2 were examined and Ex. M-1 to M-5 were marked.

5. WW-1 deposed that he is a permanent employee in Singareni Collieries Company Limited and that he is a graduate with Science and that he is working from time to time as Chemist and that he applied for Chemist's post on 27-7-1980 but they did not consider him for the said post. But he was promoted as Chemist in 1983 on the recommendation of the Head of the Department. He joined duty as Chemist on 3-2-1983 with a condition that he is kept on probation for three months. After 2 months 13 days of his service he was reverted back to his original post. The order of reversion is marked as Ex. W-1. He marked Circular relating to the selections for Chemist's post under Exs. W-2 and W-3. It seems that on 11-3-1983 another Circular was issued by the Singareni Collieries prescribing that the person should have 55% in group with Chemistry as one of the subject which is marked as Ex. W-4. He got 44.3% in Chemistry in his examination before the Circular Ex. W-4 issued he was promoted as Chemist. It is his case that Ex. W-4 has no retrospective effect to his service as Chemist and he is reverted without assigning any reasons. He prayed to set aside the said reversion. According to him Chemist's post is a selection post, and from 1-7-1977 he was transferred to Central Workshop to work in Chemical Laboratory basing upon his qualifications as Category II General Mazdoor. He used to discharge as per the instructions of the Superior Chemists. He agree that Departmental candidates when written tests are conducted and if they pass the examination they will be posted as Chemists. He conceded that he did not attend to any written examination before he was given

Chemists post in the year 1983. He showed under Ex. W-5 that he had occasion to work as Chemists. He denied that there were several qualified eligible deserving candidates who had requisite qualifications to apply for the post when he was posted as Chemist. He denied the suggestion that as per the rules he was not entitled to be posted as Chemist. He accepted Ex. M-1 his appointment order as Chemist and 52 candidates were called for interview for 12 vacancies for the Chemists post and that all those called for interview had more than 55% marks. He denied that he is not eligible being compartmental candidates with 45% marks in the light of Ex. W-4.

MW-1 who is the Senior Scientific Officer deposed that he is technically responsible for the Chemists working in all the Laboratories and Sri Mohd. Yacoob Ali working in Central Workshop Laboratory under him. According to him Ex. M-2 is an application given by Sri Mohd. Yacoob Ali to the Management, and under Ex. M-5 the Union also requested that he should be given promotion as Chemist Grade II. It is his case that they preferred First Class Graduate as Chemistry the main subject for being appointed as Grade II and paper statement is also given to that effect for internal candidates like Sri Yacoob Ali. It is said that they made concession of 5% of marks for selection whenever suitable candidates were from internal candidates were available they have given paper advertisement for filling up the post of external candidates taking into consideration for internal candidates and they conducted written test followed by an interview and those who became eligible from the written test is. It is his case that he did not receive papers of Sri Yacoob Ali through proper channel for appointment of Chemist Grade II unless these requisite percentage of marks are there, the application cannot be forwarded by the Administrative Authorities. According to him, 14 chits marked under Ex. W-5 are not regular sequence but they are now and then. He conceded that he is not the appointing authority but only a technical incharge and that one Sri Rama Murthy is head of Department of Safety Research and Development under which this Technical Branch is working. He conceded that they did not appoint any one after 3-2-1983 in the Central Workshop Laboratory as Chemist and he mentioned that it might be true that in 1978-79 Achunand Reddy and K. Konda Reddy are appointed as Chemist without written or oral test and they were working as Clerks at that time. According to him after the training is over the Chemists are kept on regular posts.

7. MW-2 is the Deputy Personnel Manager who worked as in Personnel Department at the relevant time. He mentioned that he knew Sri Mohd. Yacoob Ali, General Mazdoor. He filed Ex. M-4 to show the procedure followed for recruitment of Chemist in the year 1976. According to him even 1977 also when Sri Konda Reddy and C. Atchutnanda Reddy were selected as Departmental candidates for the posts of Chemists and the same is followed as can be seen under Ex. W-5 photostat copy. But in the case of Sri Yacoob Ali such a procedure was not followed. According to him the department realised this two months after the appointment is made in the case of Sri Yacoob Ali and as such he was reverted. According to him Ex. M-5 is the minutes maintained by the Office of the Personnel Department regarding interviews conducted. According to him when Sri Yacoob Ali is appointed as Grade II Chemist there are no minutes since there is no selection based upon the recommendation of the Selection Committee. He denied that the Management has no specific promotion policy with regard to promotion of Grade II Chemists and the Management is making promotion according to convenience from time to time.

8. Admittedly Sri Mohd. Yacoob Ali who was appointed as General Mazdoor Grade I in the year 1976 in the Sipareni Collieries Company Limited was working in the Central Workshop Laboratory from 1977 and in 1980 he was appointed Category II General Mazdoor. He is also a Science graduate. It is admitted that he completed his B.Sc. Graduation in Science compartmentally. But in 1983 on the recommendation of the Head of the Department he was appointed as Chemist on 3-2-1983 as per Ex. M-1, and he was kept on probation for three months as per the said proceedings. It is also admitted that after two months 13 days in which period he worked as Chemist, his services were reverted to his substantive post of General Mazdoor Cat. II and the order of reversion is marked as Ex. W-1 dated 7/9/4-1983. There were no reasons assigned under Ex. W-1, why he was

reverted back to his substantive post of Category II with immediate effect. According to the Management as per Ex. W-4 dated 11-3-1983 for the vacancies of Assistant Chemists in Technical Grade C in various laboratories in the Company, the Management prescribed by Circular that one should be a Science Graduate having secured 55% of marks in group with Chemistry as one of the subjects and he should also put in one year permanent service in the Company by that time and candidates should be qualified in the written test and then they will be called for an interview and those who satisfy these requirements were alone should apply to the Chief Personnel Officer by 31-3-1983. Therefore it is contended for the Management that Mohd. Yacoob Ali who joined duty as Chemist on 3-2-1983, did not have the stipulated percentage of marks regarding minimum eligibility prescribed for all the Departmental candidates. According to the Management he was reverted to his substantive post on being noticed by the Management that the said procedure were not followed in his case before the end of probation period of three months. When the Counsel for the Workers contended that the percentage of marks prescribed under Ex. W-4 were issued subsequent to his promotion as Chemist and thus Circular had no retrospective effect on him. The Management's Counsel contended that when the promotion is not based on the procedures the service of the probationer could be dispensed with before the completion of the probation period as per law and therefore the promotion given to him without following the required procedure is not the criterian for continuing him in the said post.

9. It is admitted that promotion for internal candidates to the post of Chemist are governed by Circular issued by the Management from time to time and one should be Graduate with Chemistry as one of the subjects if there are number of vacancies the test is to be conducted with reference to the vacancies will be intimated to the Candidates who apply to the Management and in all eligible internal candidates who could apply and those prospective candidates will have a written test and then interview from among the successful candidates in the written test. It is the case of the Management that without following the said procedure Mohd. Yacoob Ali's application was sent to the Head of the Department and he without realising that there is a said procedure for appointment passed orders promoting him, and that there are many candidates with similar qualifications and seniors to Mohd. Yacoob Ali and there are awaiting for Notification calling for applications and thus the whole issue was re-examined and it was decided that the appointment of Mohd. Yacoob Ali is illegal and therefore he was reverted from that post of Chemist. According to the Management it was only ratification of mistake committed by the Department. Regarding the alleged procedure prescribed as contended by the Management, the Management filed Exs. M-4 and M-5. Ex. M-4 is a photostat copy of the minutes of the Selection Committee formed for selection of Departmental candidates to the post of Chemists Grade II basing upon the Circular of the General Manager. Among those candidates who were called for to appear for written test and interview one General Mazdoor and one Watchman were also there. This selection was based on marks secured in written paper interview and confidential reports obtained from the concerned Departmental heads and the Selection Committee recommended that the first 9 candidates in order of merit to promote immediately as Chemist Grade II and that is only minutes of approval. It is nowhere mentioned in the chart given that all these candidates who were Science Graduates were having 55% of marks in the group with Chemistry as one of the subjects. The chart did not indicate the same. It showed that the marks obtained in the interview and marks obtained from confidential reports and marks obtained by giving weightage for service and thus the total marks obtained in the written test and the marks obtained from each candidate were arrived for 100 marks. So it is nowhere found from Ex. M-4, that this qualification which is prescribed on 11-3-1983 that one should be a Science Graduate with Chemistry with 55% of marks were stipulated till 11-3-1983. WW-1 deposed that he worked from time to time as Chemist and he applied for Chemists post on 27-7-1980 and they did not consider him then for Chemists post but he was promoted as Chemist in 1983 on the recommendation of the Head of the Department. So Ex. M-1 only showed how the applications are invited from the Departmental candidates for selection of Grade II also a method of recruitment, there is no whether or mention that a candidate was being disqualified for not having secured 55% of marks in group with Chemistry as one of

the subjects. Thus Ex. M-4 is only limited and confined to those 24 candidates mentioned therein and it cannot be mentioned as a matter of procedure. If that is the procedure there should have been Circular to that effect. The minutes of the Selection Committee showing that they adopted the method for selection of candidates without basing the same on the Circular cannot be taken as an authority for deciding that there is fixed method and manner of recruitment for the Departmental candidates. This cannot be called prescribed procedure of promotion to Chemist post for all the years to come. The Management relied upon Ex. M-5 to show that they selected three candidates from the applications received against the advertisement and 21 candidates from internal candidates on the basis of the Circular referred and finally they selected four candidates. It is found that one M. Konda Reddy and T. Atchutanand Reddy who are internal candidates were selected. In this minutes the Management did not file a similar chart about their experience and the marks obtained in the written test and also marks obtained in interview and marks obtained from confidential report etc., as shown in Ex. M-4. It is said that M. Konda Reddy and T. Atchutanand Reddy were upto the marks and they were to their satisfaction and therefore they were recommended to be fixed on grade of Rs. 378-18-614 and they were kept on probation for two years independent of their present status in the Company and further it is mentioned that after completion of two years performance it will be assessed by written test and practical and then successful candidates will be given two increments in the scale of Rs. 378—614. Thus Ex. M-5 would indicate that the period of probation is not constant and it also indicated that all the recommendations will be sent for approval and again there is a period of probation and performance will be assessed by written test and practical test and thereafterwards the office will be issuing the confirmation order i.e. after the satisfactory probation period after conducting written test and practical test. In this context if Ex. W-8 is seen regarding Atchutanand Reddy, all the conditions stipulated in Ex. M-5 were mentioned except that he should undergo written test or practical test or interview. But the Management surprisingly filed no such minutes as Ex. M-5 in the case of Mhd. Yakoob Ali. The evidence of MW-1 would show that in the month of April/May 1983 three persons were selected among the internal candidates they are Jagdish, Babu, Satyanarayana and Manohar. He further admitted that these three candidates were asked to undergo probation only for three months before confirmation and that they would put up satisfactory service and pass the test. When MW-1 attention was drawn whether those three peoples were given similar orders just as Mhd. Yakoob Ali was given under Ex. W-7 (equal to Ex. M-1). MW-1 who is the Head of the Department concerned under whom all Chemist work in the Laboratory tried to avoid a direct answer by stating that he did not know whether the said orders are similar to Ex. W-7. He also conceded that the said Jagdish Babu, Satyanarayana and Manohar have no earlier experience as Chemists. First of all if Jagdish Babu, Satyanarayana and Manohar are having stipulated qualifications for selection for internal candidates as required under Ex. W-4 the same should have been filed before this Tribunal. It is not done so. It is admitted by MW-1 that these internal candidates Jagdish Babu, Satyanarayana and Manohar were kept on probation only for three months and Exs. W-7, W-8 would show that the so called practice of conducting a written test and interview etc., was not there and if such a thing was there they should have produced. Ex. W-8 would show that Achutanand Reddy had all the stipulated conditions in Ex. M-5 except that he should undergo written test or practical test or interview. Naturally in the case of Mhd. Yakoob Ali also there must be such minutes and the management is not able to produce the minutes which are similar to Ex. M-5 for the best reasons known to themselves. Even MW-2 admitted that the minutes maintained by the office before orders are issued, will be sent for approval. He also admitted that such minutes of selection committee will be there for all the selections. He conceded that Konda Reddy and Atchutanand Reddy were shown that they should be kept on probation with salaries mentioned therein and that after probation period is completed as shown in Ex. M-5 they would necessarily undergo written test and practical test for confirmation. He conceded that under Ex. W-8 which is the consequent appointment order pursuant to Ex. M-5 regarding Atchutanand Reddy all the recommendations and conditions stipulated under Ex. M-5 except that he should undergo an interview. He also conceded that there is a policy laid

down in 1976 with regard to Grade II Chemists for the Departmental candidates. The said Policy is not laid down as a matter of fact before the Tribunal. At any rate 1976 selections which is based under Ex. M-4 did not show that any one was stipulated to have 55% of marks in group with Chemistry as one of the subjects for being selected. Therefore it is immaterial whether one is having 55% of marks are not the criteria that was followed hitherto till Ex. W-4 came into picture on 11-3-1983. It would only show all Science Graduates who had some permanent service stipulated were eligible for being called and their applications were being considered on merits and they are being interviewed and selected. In the instant case though the applicant of Mhd. Yakoob Ali satisfied the equipment of Ex. W-2 that he is a Science Graduate with Chemistry as one of the subject that he is a permanent and confirmed person in the Company and that he had sufficient experience for over four years also and that he was in the same Department assisting and also helping the analysis of the Central Workshop Laboratory, his application was not forwarded in the first instance and he was not called for written test or interview in the second instance. When his application is forwarded through head of the Department and recommended to the Personnel Officer of the respective Division and when he is also appointed on probation for a period of three months just as it was done in the case of Atchutanand Reddy and Konda Reddy to say that he comes under the purview of Ex. W-4 which was subsequent circular wherein it was prescribed that one should obtain 55% of marks in group with Chemistry as one of the subjects shows that the Management is applying retrospectively a Circular which is not applicable to the candidates who were already recommended by the Head of the Department. Mhd. Yakoob Ali was working in Central Workshop Laboratory in quality control Lab. for about four years and gained experience and he was a Science graduate. This is not in dispute. That he completed his Science Graduation compartmentally had little significance to the circumstances that were existing at that time. Ex. M-2 and M-3 would show that a request for promotion was made by the candidates as well as the Union and he was given Ex. M-1 which is similar to Ex. W-8. Thus the Management cannot discriminate the said Mhd. Yakoob Ali with a procedure that was prescribed subsequently under Ex. W-4 which is not at all applicable to him. Ex. W-2 which is the Circular that was followed for recruitment selection of departmental candidates also did not prescribe the stipulated condition that one should secure 55% of marks in group with Chemistry as one of the subjects that there is no condition regarding the percentage of marks only on 11-3-1983 under Ex. W-4. So it is clearly established that there is no condition regarding the percentage of marks in 1976 and the candidates selected under Ex. M-4 if strictly interpreted would make that the selection made under Ex. M-4 contrary to the said so called policy of the Management.

10. Moreover Mhd. Yakoob Ali discharged duties as a Chemist from time to time and the same is also indicated by Ex. W-5 containing 14 chits it cannot be said that he was only a Helper. The record show that he was experienced in the Central Workshop Chemical Laboratory. On a careful consideration I hold that the percentage of marks prescribed under Ex. W-4 dated 11-3-1983 had no application whatsoever to the workman Mhd. Yakoob Ali who was promoted on 3-2-1983 before the issue of the said Circular. The evidence on record would show that there is no prescribed procedure and when no reasons were assigned for reverting him to his substantive post of General Mazdoor Category II it cannot be said that the promotion is not based upon accepted or settled procedure and that the Management was trying to correct itself the mistake committed by the Department. They could have given the said reasons in the order of reversion if the same is proper. Moreover the Management could have produced the minutes of selection which were evidently maintained even in the case of Mhd. Yakoob Ali before he was appointed as Chemist under Ex. M-1. The argument of the Management that they have followed the procedure as shown under Ex. W-2, in the case of Atchutanand Reddy and Konda Reddy is not borne out by record and the same is not tenable. The argument of the Management that no minutes were maintained in the case of others as shown in Ex. M-5 and therefore that they have not filed as the said minutes were not prepared seems to be not correct. The selection of Atchutanand Reddy and Konda Reddy and the selection shown under Exs. W-4, W-5, W-7 and W-8 would show that there were no prescribed method

or procedure of selection which can be considered as uniform procedure in the matter of selection of Chemists and therefore the arguments of the Management that there is no discrimination at all is not correct. The Management relied upon the decision reported in State of Punjab v. Jagdip Singh (AIR 1964 S.C. page 521). It was a case where the Respondent who were officiating Tahsildars in the erstwhile State of Pepsu were confirmed as Tahsildars with immediate effect. But no posts were however available at that time in which the Respondent could be confirmed. Then the Rajpramukh of Pepsu sanctioned the creation of supernumerary posts of Tahsildars to provide liens for the Tahsildars who had been confirmed under the Notification. After the States Reorganisation Act the Punjab Government by virtue of Notification de-confirmed the Respondent whereupon the Respondent challenged the action. In that context their Lordships held that the order of Financial Commissioner had no legal foundation under the Rules and when there are no vacancies to question of confirmation of the officiating Tahsildars as Tahsildars was bad. It is not the case of the Management in the instant case that they reverted him back as there was no vacancies. It is their case that they did not comply with the rules prescribed subsequently showing that he had not obtained 55% of marks in group with Chemistry as one of the subjects and that the practice or procedure adopted by them in the matter of selection of Chemists was followed in his case. The reversion order did not speak anything to connect the socalled reversion to any of the reasons attributed. On the other hand the worker proved that the rules amended subsequent to his appointment as a probationer had no application to him and that there is no uniform procedure followed with reference to internal candidates of the Department when they were appointed as Chemist Grade II. Therefore the said ruling had no application to the present facts of the case.

11. The arguments that his appointment was cancelled within two months and that it was only a ratification of the mistake committed by the Department is not tenable. It is not mentioned in the reversion order to that effect. Moreover when his application was recommended by the Head of the Department as conceded by the Management without demanding this criteria of 55% of marks in group which came later they should have considered his application along with other applications if there was such a mistake. Without insisting that he is disqualified by virtue of this Circular dated 11-3-1983. Therefore the argument that they did not follow the procedure in the case of Mohd. Yacoob Ali's application and that there is a set procedure for appointment for such candidates is only an after-thought and any amount of arguments developed on such possibilities when there is no whisper about the same in the reversion order cannot give weight to the Management's contention, that it is only a ratification of mistake. First of all there is no mistake and the minutes of selections are not placed before this Tribunal and they cannot discriminate him from others who were similarly selected, when there are no uniform policy or procedure with reference to internal candidates.

12. In the said circumstances, I hold that the Management of Singareni Collieries Company Limited is not justified in recruiting Sri Mohd. Yacoob Ali from the post of Chemist to his substantive post of General Mazdoor Category II as shown under Ex. W-1. Therefore Mohd. Yacoob Ali as entitled to be continued as Chemist Grade II from the date of his promotion and he is entitled to all the privilege and service conditions and the emoluments as a Chemist Grade II in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Company in force from time to time from the date of his appointment on 3-2-1983.

Award is passed accordingly.

Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by him corrected by me and given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal this the 27th day of November, 1985.

Sd/-

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

### Appendix of Evidence

Witness Examined  
For the Workmen:  
W.W1 Yacoob Ali

Witness Examined  
For the Management:  
M.W1 D. S. Sastry  
M.W2 R. Sudhir

### Documents marked for the Workmen:

- Ex. W1 Photostat copy of the Office Order dt. 7-4-1983 issued by Executive Director, S.C. Co. Ltd., Kothagudam to Yacoob Ali.
- Ex. W2 Photostat copy of the Circular dt. 31-3-1976 issued by the General Manager, to all pits departments and all Collieries, with regard to posts of Chemists Grade and Grade II.
- Ex. W3 Photostat copy of the Circular dt. 27-6-1978 issued by the Management with regard to posts of Chemists Grade II.
- Ex. W4 Photostat copy of the circular dt. 11-3-1983 issued by the Chief Executive Director, S.C. Co. Ltd., with regard to posts of Assistant Chemists in Technical Grade 'C'.
- Ex. W5 Analysis report containing 14 chits.
- Ex. W6 Photostat copy of the Office Order dt. 14-4-79 issued by the General Manager, S.C. Co. Ltd., Kothagudam to R. Rama Rao and K. Venkateswara Rao.
- Ex. W7 Office Order dt. 3-2-83 issued by the Executive Director, S.C. Co., Ltd., Kothagudam to Yacoob Ali.
- Ex. W8 Photostat copy of the Office Order No. P5/3350/3970; dt. 5-10-85 issued by the General Manager, S.C. Co. Ltd., Kothagudam to T. Achyutanda Reddy.

### Documents marked for the Management

- Ex. M1 Photostat copy of the Office Order dt. 3-2-83 issued by the Executive Director, Kothagudam to Yacoob Ali.
- Ex. M2 True copy of the representation dt. 19-6-81 made by Md. Yacoob Ali to the General Manager, S.C. Co. Ltd., Kothagudam with regard to promotion as Chemist Grade II.
- Ex. M3 True copy of the representation dt. 29-6-81 made by M. Komaraiah, General Secretary, S.C. Workers Union to the General Manager S.C. Co. Ltd., Kothagudam with regard to promotion of Mohd. Yacoob Ali as Chemist Grade II.
- Ex. M4 Photostat copy of Minutes of the Selection Committee formed for Selection of departmental candidates to the posts of Chemist Grade II.
- Ex. M5 Photostat copy of the Letter No. CE/CW/G/04-03/294, dt. 25/30 March, 1977 with regard to Selection of candidates for Chemical Lab., and quality control Lab.

5-12-85.

Sd/-  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL  
[No. L-22011/46/83-D.III(B)]

नोट्स 6.1.—ओद्योगिक विवाद प्रधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार राजहरा प्रायरूल और माइन्स ग्रांफ बिलाई स्टील प्लाट, जिला बुर्ज, मूँग्रू के प्रबंधनकाल से भव्यद्वय नियोजकों और उसके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ओद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार ओद्योगिक प्रधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है।

S.O. 64.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Rajhara Iron Ore Mines of Bhilai Steel Plant, District Durg, Madhya Pradesh and their workmen.

BEFORE SHRI V. S. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,  
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-  
CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case No. CGIT/LC(R)(63) of 1983

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Rajhara Iron Ore Mines of Bhilai Steel Plant, Distr. Durg (M.P.) and their workmen S|Shri N. S. Saxena, S.K. Jain, S.K. Kherdekar and A.B. Bapat represented through the Hindustan Steel Employees Union, P.O. Dallirajhara, District Durg (M.P.).

APPEARANCES :

- = For workmen—Shri P.D. Pathak, Advocate.
- For management—Shri D. C. Henri, Senior Law Officer.

INDUSTRY : Iron Ore Mining DISTRICT : Durg (M.P.)

AWARD

Dated, November 24, 1985

By Notification No. L-26011/3/82-D. III (B) dated 9th December, 1983 the Central Government has referred the following dispute for adjudication:—

"Whether the supersession of Sarvashri N.S. Saxena, S.K. Jain, S.K. Kherdekar and A.B. Bapat, Charge-men (Mechanical) P-6 by Shri T.G. Phillip, now Charge-man (Mechanical) S-8, in Rajhara Iron Ore Mines of Bhilai Steel Plant was justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen concerned entitled?"

2. The case of the workmen S|Shri N.S. Saxena, S.K. Jain and A.B. Bapat is that they were appointed as Charge-men (Mechanical) Grade P-6 in Dalli Mechanical Mines of Bhilai Steel Plant respectively in 1973, 1976 and 1978. Another workman, Shri T.G. Phillip was appointed as Charge-man (Mechanical) Grade-6 with effect from 12-3-1979. Thus the applicants workmen were senior to Shri Phillip but the management allowed Shri Phillip Gr. P-7 with effect from 1-4-79 which amounts to order of promotion within 18 days. Thus the workmen became junior to him. Allowing the higher grade P-7 to Shri Phillip was not in conformity with the rules and procedure for promotion and the applicants workmen are virtually superseded. The workmen raised dispute through the Union yet Shri Phillip got further promotion to the post of Charge-man (Mechanical) Grade P-7 with effect from 14-4-1981 in spite of the protest and objection of the Union. Hence this dispute, conciliation and reference.

3. The case of the management is that S|Shri N.S. Saxena and S. R. Jain were appointed as Charge-men (Mechanical) Gr. P-6 on completion of their training as Sr. Operative Trainees in Dalli Mechanised Mines respectively with effect from 19-11-1973 and 3-1-1976. Shri A.B. Bapat was previously working in Rajhara Mechanised Mines in P-5 grade. He was selected as Charge-man in P-6 grade in Dalli Mechanised Mines with effect from 18-10-1978. Shri S. K. Kherdekar also on completion of his training as Sr. Operative Trainee was appointed as Charge-man (Mechanical) in P-6 grade in Dalli Mechanised Mines with effect from 1-4-1976.

4. Shri T.G. Phillip was working as junior supervisor in P-6 grade in Construction organisation. He then applied for the post of Charge-man, Gr. P-7 in Dalli Mechanical Mines. He

was selected in Gr. P-7. However, he was offered the post of Charge-man in P-6 grade. He joined this post on 12-3-1979. Just after his joining he represented his case that he was selected for the post of Charge-man in P-7 grade. His grievance was examined and the error was corrected by allowing him Gr. P-7 with effect from 1-4-1979. Prior to 28-1-1983 when the line of promotion for the entire Dalli Mechanised Mines was finalised, the workmen working in different sections were considered for appointment in higher grades on the basis of Trade Test/Interview and selection. The workmen were working in different sections. S|Shri Saxena, S.K. Jain, and S.K. Kherdekar could not have any grievance if Shri Phillip was allowed the grade of P-7 with effect from 1-4-79. Shri Bapat was working in Crushing, Screening and Washing Plant where Shri Phillip was also appointed but Shri Bapat was recently selected from P-5 to P-6 Gr. with effect from 18-10-1978. Therefore he was not mature to get further promotion within the period of one year as per policy of the Company. Shri Phillip had worked in P-6 grade for about 8 years. Therefore Shri T.G. Phillip was selected for Gr. P-7 because of the fact that he was wrongly offered the lower grade. Therefore there is no question of supersession of S|Shri N.S. Saxena, S. Jain, S.K. Kherdekar and A.B. Bapat (Mechanical) in Dalli Mechanised Mines. No injustice has been caused to these workmen.

5. The workmen have also challenged the promotion of Shri Phillip to Gr. P-7 to which they were entitled to be selected. In this regard the case of the management is that post of Charge-man in Gr. P-7 in Dalli Mechanised Mines was circulated amongst the workmen of Rajhara Group of Mines. It was stipulated that only those workmen who were employed in P-7 grade would be eligible to make applications for this post. The applicants workmen were employed in P-6 grade as such were not eligible. Shri Phillip and Shri Bhanja fulfilled the requisite conditions and they were selected in an interview. This contention is borne out from the statement of Shri Raj Kumar Narula.

6. In this connection there is a preliminary objection also on behalf of the management that this challenge to the promotion of Shri Phillip in P-7 grade is not subject matter of the reference therefore cannot be heard. Firstly, I find that on merits this ground of the workmen does not hold water. Shri Phillip was selected in an interview for which the applicants workmen did not possess the necessary qualification. Secondly, the preliminary objection is also well merited and it is not the subject matter of reference. No such reference was either asked for or made. As such the workmen now cannot be allowed to raise a fresh dispute in their application as has been held in the case of M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. Vs. Workmen (AIR 1975 SC 1737).

7. The basic dispute is the so-called promotion of Shri T.G. Phillip from Grade P-6 to Gr. P-7. Within a short spell of time in spite of the fact that he was junior to the applicants workmen. In this regard Shri N.S. Saxena (W.W.1) has given his own statement and relied on the appointment orders of Shri Phillip to Gr. P-6 (Ex.W/1 and W/2) and allowing him Grade of P-6 vide order dated 1-6-1979 (Ex. W/3) and joining report of Shri Phillip (Ex. W/10) dated 12-3-1979.

8. The question is whether he was promoted from Gr. P-6 to P-7 as alleged by the applicants over their heads or an error was corrected as has been alleged by the management. In this regard management examined Shri Raj Kumar Narula who provided documents, the Rating Form (Ex. M/1), representation of Shri Phillip (Ex. M/2 and the order allowing his representation dated 1-6-1979 (Ex. M/3) which are relevant for this purpose.

9. The Rating Form Ex. M/1 and the relevant documents relied on by the parties go to show that Shri Phillip was duly selected in the Grade P-7 while by mistake he was posted to Gr. P-6. On his representation the error was corrected and he was given Grade P-7 vide order dated 1-6-79 (Ex. M/3). So it is not a case of promotion from Grade P-6 to Gr. P-7 over the heads of the applicants workmen, but correction of an error apparent on the face of record. He may have been junior to the applicants in Gr. P-6 but he was selected in interview to Gr. P-7. Just because he joined in P-6 grade and made his representation subsequently it

does not in any way help the case of the applicants workmen. His subsequent promotion was also on merits in an interview to which the applicants workmen were not qualified. Normally the promotion to the industrial employees are the functions of the management and this Tribunal should not interfere unless it is based on malicious consideration or amounts to unfair labour practice as has been held in the case of Brooke Bond India (P.) Ltd. Vs. Workmen (SCL), V. 5p. 3499 in Civil Appeal No. 354/63).

10. For the reason discussed above, I am of the opinion that there is no supersession of S/Shri N.S. Saxena, S.K. Jain, S.K. Kherdekar and A.B. Bapat Chargeman (Mechanical) P-6 by Shri T.G. Phillip now Chargeman (Mechanical) P-8. Therefore there is no question of any injustice in giving Shri T.G. Phillip Gr. P-7. The applicants workmen are therefore not entitled to any relief. I answer the reference accordingly. No order as to costs.

V.S. YADAV, Presiding Officer

14-11-1985.

[No. L-26011/3/82-D.III(B)]

कांक्षा 65.—अंतर्वाचिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) को धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केंद्रीय सरकार शिल्जोरा-गुरुदा-बल्दा और कालिमति मैथोन-ज. महाराष्ट्र अंतर्वाचिक कार्पोरेशन निमिटेड के प्रबंधनत्व से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुवंश में निश्चिट अंतर्वाचिक विवाद में अंतर्वाचिक प्रधिकरण भूमतेश्वर के पंचाट को प्रवर्गित करता है।

S.O. 65.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bhubaneswar, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employees in relation to the management of Siljora-Guruda-Balda and Kalimati Manganese Mines of Orissa Mining Corporation Limited and their workmen.

#### INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, BHUBANESWAR, CAMP, ROURKELA

Industrial Dispute case No. 11 of 1984 (Central)

Dated, Camp, Rourkela, the 22nd November, 1985

Rourkela, the 22nd November, 1985

#### BETWEEN

The employers in relation to the management of Siljora-Guruda-Balda and Kalimati Manganese Mines of Orissa Mining Corporation Limited.....First-party.

#### AND

Their workmen.

Second-party.

#### APPEARANCES :

None—for the first-party.

None—for the second-party.

#### AWARD

Dispute referred to by the Central Government for adjudication under Section 7-A and Clause, (d) of Sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, vide Notification No. L-27011/14/83-D. III(B) dated 11 May, 1984 of the Department of Labour, reads thus :

"Whether the demand of the workmen of Siljora-Guruda-Balda and Kalimati Manganese Mines as represented by Orissa Mining Workers Union, P.O. Guruda for uniformity in the matter of Pay-scales, Travelling Allowance, Leave, Maternity benefits and reimbursement of medical expenses among the workmen belonging to different categories, is justified ? If so, to what relief are they entitled ?"

The Union, even though filed its written statement, did not appear on the date of hearing and did not take any steps on that date despite notice and so it was set down ex-parte and the case was posted to 31-10-1985 for ex-parte hearing. As the first-party management could not get ready for the hearing on 31-10-1985, the case was posted to 2-11-1985 for ex-parte hearing on which date the management first-party also remained absent and did not take any steps despite notice. In the circumstance, I am inclined to think that both the parties do not have any interest to proceed with the case as there exists no dispute between them at present to be adjudicated by this Tribunal. Hence I pass this no-dispute Award.

PRESIDING OFFICER, Industrial Tribunal, Bhubaneswar,

Camp Rourkela.

K. C. RATH, Presiding Officer

[No. L-27011/14/83-D.III(B)]

नई विल्सन, 26 दिसम्बर, 1985

कांक्षा 66.—अंतर्वाचिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) को धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केंद्रीय सरकार शिल्जोरा-गुरुदा-बल्दा (मध्यप्र.) के प्रबंधनत्व से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुवंश में निश्चिट अंतर्वाचिक विवाद में अंतर्वाचिक प्रधिकरण भूमतेश्वर के पंचाट को प्रवर्गित करता है।

New Delhi, the 26th December, 1985

S.O. 66.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur (M.P.) as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employees in relation to the management of Security Paper Mills, Hoshangabad (M.P.) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 10th December, 1985.

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, BOMBAY

Reference No. CGIT-2/25 of 1985

(Transferred to this Tribunal vide Ministry's order No. S.I 11025(1)/85-D.IV(B) dated 8-2-1985 from Jabalpur.

#### PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Management of Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad.

AND

Their Workmen

#### APPEARANCES :

For the Employers—Shri A. P. Tare, Advocate.

For the workmen—No appearance.

STATE : M.P. INDUSTRY : Security Paper Mill  
Bombay, dated the 6th November, 1985

#### AWARD

By their Order No. L-42011(44)/83-D.II(B) dated 13-6-84 the following dispute has been referred for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.—

"Whether the action of the management of Security Paper Mill Hoshangabad (MP) in not giving the uniform grade of Rs. 330—480 to all the Turners-cum-Mechanists vis-a-vis the recommendation of the Mehta Committee is justified ? If not, to what relief the concerned workmen are entitled?"

2. The dispute has arisen because of non-payment of uniform grade of Rs. 330-480 to all the Turners-cum-Machinists despite the recommendations of Mehta Committee. It seems that a Union called SPM Mazdoor Sangh, Hoshangabad had served strike notice which led to discussions before the Conciliation Officer whose failure of conciliation report culminated in the order of reference. At the same time despite the issue of notice on receipt of the order of reference the Union never cared to appear in the proceedings and the contention of the management is that the said union ceased to exist which might be the reason for the silence observed by them. It being so since the order of reference itself being contested by the management the points involved will have to be considered and determined.

3. Originally the Security Paper Mill Hoshangabad which is a Government of India owned concern producing special quality paper for the use of Currency Note Press, had three different grades of Turner-cum-Machinist viz., Senior Turner-cum-Machinist in the grade of Rs. 380-560 (two posts), Turner-cum-Machinist Grade-I in the scale of Rs. 330-480 (two posts) and Turner-cum-Machinist Grade II in the grade of Rs. 260-350 (five posts). For the purpose of job evaluation of various posts and fixing the strength skill-wise the Government of India appointed an Expert Committee headed by Shri R. M. Mehta who on evaluation made some recommendations but the Government did not agree to implement those recommendations but appointed a technical committee which revised/modified the recommendations in the case of common category posts whose recommendations ultimately was approved by the Government in the year 1980. The result of these recommendations by Mehta Committee and Technical Committee as approved by the Government was the grade of Turner-cum-Machinist was revised into two grades viz. Turner-cum-Machinists (H.S.I) Rs. 380-560 (Two posts) and Turner-cum-Machinists (H.S.II) Rs. 330-480 (seven posts). The recommendations were implemented with retrospective effect from 1-3-79 at that time S/Shri Amar Singh Dhiman and Muralilal Malviya were working as H.S.I. grade Rs. 380-560 while there were Shri Ramnath and Shri Bhagchand Omkar Satpute who were in H.S.II grade and there were five hands namely Shri J. P. Kanskar and four others who were treated as skilled hands in the grade of Rs. 260-350. It is the case of the management that according to the recruitment rules prevalent prior to implementation of the Mehta Committee recommendations the post of Senior Turner-cum-Machinist was a selection post to be filled 100 per cent by promotion from amongst the Turner-cum-Machinist Grade I having four years service in the grade Rs. 330-480, failing which by selection from other employees of the Mill possessing the educational and other qualification prescribed for direct recruitment, failing both by direct recruitment through Employment Exchange.

4. It is further stated that the mode of recruitment to the post of Turner-cum-Machinist Grade I Rs. 330-480 was also by promotion and by selection from amongst Turner-cum-Machinist Grade III, having four years' service in the grade of Rs. 260-350 failing which by selection from other employees of the Mill possessing educational and other qualification prescribed for direct recruitment, failing both by direct recruitment through Employment Exchange. The post of Turner-cum-Machinist in the grade of Rs. 260-350 was also a selection post to be filled 100 per cent by promotion from amongst persons in the Mechanical Section, possessing ITI certificate in the trade of Turner or Machinist having three years' service failing which by selection from persons of other section of the Mill possessing educational and experience qualification prescribed for direct recruitment failing both by direct recruitment.

5. While implementing the Mehta Committee/Technical Committee recommendation it was decided not to water down the minimum qualifying service prescribed in the recruitment rules for a particular post. Accordingly, on receipt of the revised sanction two posts in the grade of Rs. 380-560 and seven posts in the grade of Rs. 330-480 as against two posts in Rs. 380-560, two posts in Rs. 330-480 and five posts in Rs. 260-350 was received and four persons who were in the grade of Rs. 260-350 for more than four years were given the higher scale of Rs. 330-480 with effect from 1-3-1979. Shri R. C. Sagar who was appointed in the grade of Rs. 260-350 only from 17-1-1979 continued to hold the said grade till he completed four years' service. On completion of four

years' service he was given the higher grade of Rs. 330-480 with effect from 17-1-1983. Subsequent to the implementation of Mehta Committee/Technical Committee report two vacancies of Turner-cum-Machinist H.S.I in the grade of Rs. 330-480 had arisen due to promotion of two persons to higher grade, but the vacancy could not be filled in by promotion due to non-availability of lower post. Shri R. C. Sagar who was in the grade of Rs. 260-350 was given the sanctioned post of Rs. 330-480. The qualification for direct recruitment as stated was ITI in Turner or Machinist Trade with seven years experience in the line in a Machine shop. Since no departmental candidates possessing the requisite qualification were available it is stated that persons possessing the technical qualification viz. ITI in Turner/Machinist Trade in a lower scale of Rs. 260-350 for four years the intention being that during this four year period they would acquire enough experience and expertise in the line so that they can fully share the duties and responsibilities of Turner-cum-Machinist Grade-I for eventual promotion to that post, with this view a circular was issued and applications were invited from the departmental candidates but out of five candidates who applied two persons were selected namely S/Shri R. B. Yadav and Ambik P. D. Mansoria, Mazdoor. In the unskilled grade of Rs. 196-232 and they were appointed in the grade of Rs. 260-350. These persons could not have been promoted as Turner-cum-Machinist Grade I in the H.S.II grade of Rs. 330-480 as they did not have seven years experience and they were also not given the full duties and responsibilities of H.S.II grade. It is also stated that in the normal channel of promotion a Mazdoor is promoted to next semi-skilled post in the appropriate trade after one year's service and for skilled grade he has to work another three years in semi-skilled grade and hence appointed in the grade of Rs. 260-350. In the case of these workmen they have got a jump in two grades. It is therefore urged that the appointment in the lower grade persons of less experience not fulfilling the requirement of Recruitment Rules of H.S.II grade, the management's action was justified and therefore no relief is permissible.

6. On the above pleadings the following issues arise for determination and my findings thereon are :--

#### ISSUES

1. Whether there are two grades of Turner-cum-Machinists viz. H.S.I and H.S.II ? Yes
2. If yes, are all the Turners-cum-Machinists entitled to uniform grade of Rs. 330-580? Yes provided they possess requisite qualification and experience.
3. If yes, is the action of the management in denying the said grade justified ? In the circumstances explained yes.
4. If not, to what relief Turners-cum-Machinists are entitled ? Does not arise.

#### 5. What award ?

7. As already stated although the Union was instrumental in raising the dispute, for the reasons best known to them nobody from the Union and the workmen concerned appeared during the pendency of the reference nor cared to file their claim statement and allowed the matter go ex parte. As against this the management has explained in what circumstances they have put certain workmen in the grade of Rs. 260-350. There is no reason to disbelieve or turn them down, as such although the recommendations are to give uniform grade of Rs. 330-480 to all the Turners-cum-Machinists and although the Turners-cum-Machinists fulfilling all the requirements would be entitled to the grade of Rs. 330-480 for lack of qualification and experience the management had to keep two persons in the grade of Rs. 260-350 which action can never be said to be unjustified. Award accordingly.

M. A. DESHPANDE, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-42011/44/83-D.II(B)]

कांग्रेस 67.—भौतिक विद्यार परिवर्तन, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के प्रनालय में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिक्यूरिटी देप: मिल होमगार्ड (म०प्र०) के प्रबंधालंब से सम्बद्ध मियोजकों और उन्हें

कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट अधिकारिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औ धोगिक अधिकारण, जबलपुर (मूल्रू) के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का 10 दिसंबर, 1985 का प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 67.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur (M.P.) as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Security Paper Mills, Hoshangabad, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 10th December, 1985.

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, BOMBAY**

Reference No. CGIT-2/10 of 1985

(Transferred to this Tribunal vide Ministry's Order No. S/11025(1)/85-D.IV(B) dated 8-2-1985 from Jabalpur)

**PARTIES :**

Employers in relation to the management of Security Paper Mill Hoshangabad,

AND

Their Workmen.

**APPEARANCES :**

For the Employers—Shri A. P. Tare, Advocate.

For the Workmen : Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate.

**INDUSTRY :** Security Press Mill. **STATE :** M.P.

Bombay, the 8th November, 1985

**AWARD**

By their order No. L- 42011(8)/82-D.II(B) dated 1-7-1983 the following dispute has been referred for adjudication under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 :—

- (3) "Whether refusal of the management of Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad to pay Night Duty Allowance to Staff Nurse, Auxillary Nurse and Midwife is justified? If not, to what relief are these employees entitled?"
- (5) "Whether action of the management of Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad in denying annual increment after completion of one year of service in the case of direct recruits to the post of chargeman (Production) during their probation period is justified? If not, to what relief are these workmen entitled?"
- (8) "Having regard to the previous practices, whether the demand of the Security Paper Mills Staff Union Hoshangabad for payment of overtime allowance for dispensary staff is justified? If not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?"

2. The order of reference makes amalgam of three disputes. It seems during the conciliation proceedings several items of disputes were raised but the order of reference speaks of items 3, 5 and 8 it further seems that though all the items were never referred the original serial order has been retained.

3. About the claim for night duty allowance by the staff Nurse, Auxillary Nurse and Midwife it is the contention of the Union that the Standing Order No. 37 dated 9-3-1979 issued by the General Manager, instructions have been issued that all industrial and non-industrial employee of Security Paper Mill who were in receipt of basic pay not exceeding Rs. 470/- per month shall be paid Night Duty Allowance and that so far as the other staff is concerned excluding the Staff Nurse, Auxillary Nurse and Midwife above referred to the instructions have been implemented in toto. It is complained that even the Chowkidars supposed to be on night duty are being paid Night Duty Allowance so also members

of the Dispensary Staff like Dressers, Compounders, Pharmacists etc. but not the nurse. It is alleged that the management has discriminated and hence the prayer for relief.

4. The second item refers to increment on completion of one year of service during the period of probation. It is alleged that officials are appointed in the Security Paper Mill both by direct recruitment as well as by way of promotion, and on such selection the direct recruits are kept on probation for two years. The Union complained that the persons who are promoted are however given increment as soon as they complete one year's probation whereas the direct recruits are denied such facility.

5. The third dispute relates to the overtime allowance payable to Dispensary staff. It seems that by order dated 15-11-1965 the working hours of the Dispensary staff have been fixed which according to the Union becomes the condition of service and anybody working beyond these hours, it is claimed, is entitled to overtime allowance. It is alleged that though the working hours are accordingly fixed the management suddenly changed the working hours without issuing any notice under Section 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act and that any work beyond 36 hours as fixed in the year 1965 must be treated as overtime and suitable compensation be ordered to be paid.

6. By their written statement the management refuted all these allegations. In the first place it is contended that the workmen are working in supervisory capacity drawing more than Rs. 1600/- as pay and therefore are not entitled to any relief being not workmen under Industrial Disputes Act. It is further stated that the Chief Inspector of Factories M.P. Indore under his letter dated 13-8-1972 read with another letters dated 23-5-1973 and 17-5-1978 declared these employees as persons holding supervisory, management or confidential position in the Security Paper Mill and therefore they cannot claim any relief.

7. Regarding the first item of dispute the contention of the management is that the Third Pay Commission when examined the question about the night duty allowance to the nurses having found the night duty as inherent in the profession of nurses did not grant the same and therefore no such allowance is being paid to them. It is admitted that there is no Government order regarding payment of Night Duty Allowance to the Nurses and as night duty is inherent in the profession of the Nurses the same is not payable. It is further stated that during the conciliation proceedings the matter was referred to the Government to confirm that no night shift allowance is payable to these categories of staff. It is further contended that at the time of original order regarding night duty allowance was passed the Dispensary was being run only at day shift and therefore no night shift was involved and hence the order does not make any specific reference. It is further alleged that the night duty is an inseparable characteristic of the job of nurses itself and the elements of such hazardous part of duty is included in the pay scale itself and therefore no extra allowance would be payable.

8. Regarding the second item of dispute it is the case of the management that at the time of selection as well as when the advertisement is published intending candidates are given to understand that they will be on probation for two years including the period of training for one year and they would be entitled to a particular scale of pay of Rs. 205/- per month plus D.A. and other benefits. It is only on successful completion of probation period these candidates are absorbed as Chargemen in the scale of Rs. 425—640. In the case of departmental candidates however, they were treated as on promotion under the recruitment rules and accordingly annual increments are permitted. It is therefore urged that since the terms of appointment make it very clear that no increment would be available during the period of probation the demand in this regard must fail.

9. The third claim of the Union is described as frivolous. It is alleged that since the working hours in the dispensary were less than 48 hours in a week while computing the overtime allowance and the night shift allowance appropriate divisive factor was applied. It is however stated that for switching over to 48 hours per week no notice was necessary as dispensary staff is working in three shifts over and above

the general shift which work in shifts was covered by earlier notice dated 6-12-1972. In this way it is alleged that the Dispensary staff are performing 42 hours weekly working from 15-6-1975 and the plea that anything above 37 half hours should be treated as overtime is not available. Further more since the order was implemented some six-seven years earlier, in the year 1983 the Union would not have raised the dispute.

10. The Union has filed rejoinder where they say the comparison with Security Press, Nasik and Dewas is not permissible because there may not be any night shifts at the said places. About the increment during the probationary period it is stated that on recruitment the employees are straightaway put on the job according to the practice in the Security Paper Mill and therefore they are entitled to increment on completion of one year. About the change in the working hours of Dispensary staff it is alleged that the service conditions should not have been changed without issue of notice under Section 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 therefore any extra hours put in must be treated as overtime.

11. On the above pleadings the following issues arise for determination and my findings thereon are:—

ISSUES	FINDINGS
1. Are the employees in question not workmen?	Yes, are workmen.
2. Are they supervisor drawing above Rs. 1600 per month?	No
3. Whether night duty is the part of staff nurses, Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives duties?	Yes
4. If yes, are they entitled to night duty allowance?	No
5. Are the probationers during the period of probation entitled to increment?	No
6. If yes, are the chargemen directly recruited and on probation for 2 years entitled to the same?	No
7. What are the duty hours of dispensary staff?	42 hours
8. Do they perform any overtime?	No
9. If yes, are they entitled to overtime allowance?	Does not arise
10. To what relief or reliefs the concerned employees are entitled?	Nil
11. What award?	As per award

12. On the ground that the Chief Inspector of Factories termed the workmen including Staff Nurses Auxiliary Nurse and Midwives as supervisory the claim under Section 10(1)(d) of the Act is being disputed by the management ignoring the basic difference viz. that for considering whether the reference is tenable or not it is definition as given under 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act which would prevail and nothing else. If the definition is perused then the Nurses can never be termed as belonging to supervisory staff since they actually perform manual, semi-skilled and skilled duties and therefore the objection that the reference on behalf of these nurses is untenable would fail. It is nowhere shown that the work of nurses is supervisory nature and what supervisory work they are performing.

13. On 10-2-1970 the Government of India issued a letter to the General Manager, Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad conveying the sanction for night duty allowance to industrial

and non-industrial employees of the Security Paper Mill drawing pay upto Rs. 470/- The Night Duty Allowance is payable in the aggregate or the actual hours of work performed and the weightage exceed the prescribed hours of duty for the employees of the same category working during the day shift. The circular also defines Night Duty which means duty performed between 10 P.M. and 6 A.M. except in the case of women workers, in whose case duty between 7 P.M. and 6 A.M. shall be taken as Night Duty. Three conditions are therefore involved, there must be performance of Night Duty, that the employees concerned must not be drawing more than Rs. 470/- as wages and lastly the night duty allowance would be payable if the aggregate of the actual hours of work performed and the weightage exceeded the prescribed hours of duty for employees of the same category working during the day shift. Unless all these conditions are satisfied the claim would not be tenable. Apart from this it is contended on behalf of the management that Night Duty allowance is not payable to the Staff Nurse, Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife because night duty is an inseparable characteristic of their duties. If we refer to Annexure M dated 26-11-1974 whereby the Government has explained the position, we notice that such allowance would not be payable provided those factors are taken into account for fixing pay scale. The management has made assertion in this regard but in what way the pay on higher scale has been fixed is not at all explained nor what is the difference between the pay which normally would have been fixed and what is fixed in the case of these nurses. Consequently when under Annexure H the Nurses are not excluded provided the three conditions are fulfilled the allowance would be payable to these nurses also. So far as the first two conditions are concerned there is no difficulty, because there is reference to Night Duty by the nurses from 7 P.M. to 6 A.M. Furthermore, the Union contends that their pay is less than Rs. 470/- per month. The Night Duty allowance becomes payable when the aggregate of the actual hours of work performed and the weightage exceed the prescribed hours of duty for employees of the same category working during the day shift. There is absolutely no evidence in this regard and therefore when the fulfilment of the third condition is wanting no claim by these Nurses and Midwives which either would be available can be entertained. It was for the Union to bring the case under the circular, which they failed to prove.

14. In the case of Chargemen there are two sources of recruitment namely departmental promotees and direct recruits. So far as the departmental promotees are concerned being promotees and at the same time being already in the service they cannot be treated as per with those who are direct recruits in whose case there is specific condition or recruitment that they shall be on probation for two years including the period of one year of training vide Annexure N and if therefore the departmental promotee is granted increment on completion of one year it cannot be said discrimination practised by the management since he is in the service even otherwise such promotee is eligible for increment. When the direct recruits accepted the terms of appointment namely being on probation for two years, till completion of which period they cannot be said to be in the regular service, there can be no question of any increment for two years and therefore this claim also must fail.

15. The grievance regarding the third item is that when initially by order dated 15-11-1965 the working hours of dispensary staff were fixed at 37-1/2 hours per week there cannot be any change subsequently without issuing notice under Section 9A of the Act and therefore any work in excess of 37-1/2 hours per week must be treated as overtime and suitable allowance becomes payable. In this regard if we turn to the order of reference we cannot find anywhere a reference to subsequently amending the hours of work and therefore if the workmen prefers a claim after six or seven years as contended by the management the dispensary staff works for 42 hours which is going on since 15-6-1975, this would be as per practice then prevailing and since the order of reference speaks of practice only by virtue of 42 hours working per week the dispensary staff cannot be said to be working overtime. The management says that when the staff started working in shifts they would have applied the same rule of 48 hours per week but considering the exigencies of work 42 hours working was prescribed and this is going on. Considering therefore the fact that since 1975 atleast the

working hours were 42 hours per week in the year 1983 especially in the light of the order of reference as it stands there cannot be any objection and therefore if there was no overtime work, there cannot remain any claim for overtime allowance.

Award accordingly.

M.A. DESHPANDE, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-42011(8)/82-D. II(B)]

KKR/14/11/85

मई दिनांकी, 4 दिसम्बर, 1985

कानून 68.—ओद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) को भारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार टॉन कथर, प्रांतर, पाकुर एवं यो के प्रत्येकत्र से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कार्यकारी के बीच अनुबंध में निश्चिट ओद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार ओद्योगिक प्रधिकरण, ने 2 घनवाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है।

New Delhi, the 27th December, 1985

S.O. 68.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Stone Quarry Owners, Pakur Area and their workmen.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD.

PRESFNT

Shri I. N. Sinha, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. 90 of 1984

In the matter of Industrial Disputes under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I.D. Act., 1947.

PARTIES

Employers in relation to the management of Stone Quarry Owners, Pakur Area mentioned in the Annexure to the Schedule of reference and their workmen.

APPEARANCES

On behalf of the employers : Shri J. P. Singh, Advocate.  
On behalf of the workmen : Shri B.C. Mukherjee, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar. Industry : Stone.

Dhanbad, dated the 28th Nov, 1985.

#### AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication under Order No. L-29011/56/84-D. III (B) date the 19th December, 1984.

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the following demands of the Quarries Mazdoor Union, Pakur area justified?

- Fifteen days' festival holidays including three National Holidays in a year.
- Supply of Uniforms to Breakers employed on Stone Crushing Machines in the Stone Quarries.
- Sick leave with average wage for 10 days in year."

The case of the Quarries Mazdoos Union Pakur is that owners of the Stone Quarries in Pakur area employ about 30,000 workmen. The Quarries Mazdoor Union Pakur is a union for the workmen employed in the Stone Quarries and is registered under the trade union acts and it also commands majority of the workmen working in the stone quarries of

Pakur. The workmen employed under the owners of the stone quarries of the Pakur area are granted three days National Holidays with pay in a year. The owners keep the quarries closed for 6 days in a year on account of festival holidays. But the workmen are not paid their wages for those 6 days. The labourers employed in the stone quarries are supplied with uniforms but the breakers employed in the said quarries are not supplied with uniforms. The Breakers are employed on stone crushing machine in the stone quarries and therefore their clothes get spoiled with the dust. The clothes being used by them are loose and there is likelihood of the workmen meeting accident on machine. In the neighbouring district of Birbhum in West Bengal the stone quarries workers get 12 festival holidays in a year with pay in M/s. Rajganga Stone Co. Pvt. Ltd. The workmen working in the Stone quarries do not get any sick leave whereas in other places the workmen get sick leave with average wage. The quarries Mazdoor union has therefore demanded sick leave with average wage for 10 days in a year. There was long-standing grievances amongst the workmen against the owners for redressal of the demand. The union had submitted a charter of demands on behalf of the workmen employed in the Stone quarries falling in the sub-division of Pakur. As there was no settlement regarding the demands, the matter was referred to the Labour Commissioner (C) for his intervention. The Govt. conciliation Officer called several joint conference and tried to bring about a settlement but no settlement could be arrived at. The conciliation Officer submitted a failure report to the Central Govt. and thereafter the present reference was made. The owners have the capacity to meet the meagre demands of the workmen. The demand of the workmen for 15 days festival holidays including three national holidays in a year with wages supply of uniforms to the breakers employed in stone crushing machine in the Stone quarries and sick leave with average wages for 10 days in a year are legal and justified.

The Pakur Quarries workers union never represented the workmen of the stone quarries which is actually a Pocket union of the employees. Any agreement entered into by the said union with the employers are nothing but a collusive document created to meet the end of the employers and is not binding on the workmen. The said union had entered into an agreement with the management which is one sided. Every employer is bound under law to declare National Holidays as the holidays of the organisation and there was no need of agreement declaring the three paid national holidays to the workmen. The workmen work in the quarries throughout the year on all the days excepting Sundays. It is only in the case of a few workmen who do not work permanently in the quarry and float from one quarry to the other. The relation of employer and employee exist from the moment a person is allowed to work in the quarry and the workers are entitled to the benefits accrued to them after serving under the employers for certain period in the quarries. On the above plea the workmen have prayed that the reference be decided in their favour.

The case of all the employers is the same and they have filed a common W.S. Their case is that the quarries workers union, Pakur is the representative union of all the stone quarries workers located at Pakur and the said union had represented the workers in all the settlement. The quarries mazdoor union, Pakur have no following among the quarry workers at Pakur. The present dispute has been raised by them in order that the Quarry workers of Pakur Area may be misguided and he said union may get a foot hold in Pakur area. There has been a valid tripartite settlement between the quarry owners and the quarry workers union and the the settlement is being respected by both. By virtue of the said settlement three national holidays were declared as paid holidays for all types of workers and arrangement were made for treatment of workers free of cost in case of accident and sickness arising from the nature of their work. In the past no demand had ever been made for the supply of uniforms to the workers employed in a stone crushing machine. Such uniforms have not been supplied to breakers by any of the Stone Quarry owners in India. The said demand is fictitious and impracticable. The breakers employed in the stone crushing machine have the same working conditions as other employees engaged in the stone quarries. With the advent of new technology introduced in crushing of the stone conditions of work have highly improved with the result that the environment of work and wear and tear of

clothes is the minimum. The owners feel no ground for discriminating between the breakers and other workers in respect supply of uniforms in view of the fact that all the workers have to work in similar conditions. The owners have some permanent workers who are called supervisors and khalasis and they are all time rated and as such they are on the rolls of the Company. The rest of the workers are piece rated and are paid daily for the quantity of work done by them. These piece rated workers are floating labour and are not particularly attached to a single stone quarry owner. They earn their livelihood in any quarry where they feel convenient. During the cultivation season they go to the villages as agricultural labour. The benefits claimed by the union on their behalf would amount to prompting the labour to get payment without any work and also without any proper justification. The demand of the workmen for 12 festival holidays is without any foundation. Even in the big industrial houses the number of such paid holidays is not more than 7 days in a year. The basis of such paid holidays is some agreement between the employers and the employees and not otherwise. In Pakur area there are large number of stone quarries out of which some quarries are very small and the management of those quarries will have to close down their business if they are allowed to meet the demand of the workmen. The market for stone of the Pakur area is mostly at Calcutta where the market is competitive. The Stone quarries at Pakur do not have any priority in allotment of wagons and as such alternative arrangements for transport of the stone is costly and uneconomical. Due to the inadequate supply of electricity by the electricity department in Bihar the management have to make alternative arrangement to run their crushers by diesel generators which raise the cost of production. The royalty rate of Bihar Government for the stone quarries is higher than the royalty rate of West Bengal with the result that in the competitive market at Calcutta the management of stone quarries of Pakur have to incur a great loss. In some years the management could not even meet the demand of the workers for the statutory rate of profit sharing bonus as the management were consistently incurring a loss and paid ex-gratia payment. The management of Pakur Stone Quarries are not in a position to bear the additional burden of the cost involved. If the terms of reference are answered in favour of the workmen the result will be that the management of stone quarries at Pakur will have to shut down their business. On the above plea it is submitted that the demand of the workmen cannot be sustained.

The points to be decided in this reference are whether :—

- (1) The workmen are justified in their demand for 15 days paid festival holidays including three national holidays in a year;
- (2) Whether the breakers employed on stone crushing machine in the stone quarries at Pakur are entitled to uniforms and
- (3) Whether the workmen are entitled to sick leave with average wage for 10 days in a year.

The workmen have examined three witnesses in support of their demand. The stone quarry owners also have examined three witnesses in support of their case. The documents filed on behalf of the workmen are marked Ext. W-1 to W-6. The documents produced on behalf of the management have been marked Ext. M-1 to M-13.

It is the admitted case of the parties that the workmen of Quarries at Pakur are getting three paid National Holidays in a year and as such the dispute is in respect of 12 paid festival holidays to the workmen. The demand for paid festival holidays has been made by the workmen of several organisations including mines. The demand of three National Holidays has been accepted by all concerned and those three National Holidays are granted to the workmen of all the mines and industries. The workmen have not adduced any evidence to show that the 12 days paid festival holidays has been given to the workmen of any mining industry. Even in the coal mines the number of paid festival holidays granted to the workmen is limited to 7 days. I am of the opinion that the provision for 7 festival holidays in a year to the stone quarries workers will compare favourably with the number of festival holidays granted in other industries and the same

must be held to be adequate in case of workmen of the stone quarries as well. Even the management's witness MW-2 Shri Mahendra Jha who is the President of Quarries workers union has justified the demand of paid festival holidays to the workmen. MW-2 has stated that despite of his union's best efforts he has not succeeded as yet in getting festival holidays in any of the quarries. He has stated that the Bihar National Festival Holidays Act Provides the three days national holidays and 7 days paid festival holidays in all offices and factories in Bihar and that the demand of the festival holidays of the workmen is justified. It will thus appear that according to Bihar National Festival Holidays Act 10 days festival holidays including three national holidays are allowed to the workmen working in the factories in Bihar. Of course the said Bihar National Festival Holidays Act is not applicable in the case of the workmen working in the stone quarries but the demand of the festival holidays appears to have been justified by the said Act. According to the coal Wage Board Recommendation 7 days paid festival holidays are granted to the workmen of the Coal Mines and as such I think that the said demand of 7 days paid holidays including the three National Holidays appears to be quite justified to the workmen of the stone quarries.

It has been submitted on behalf of the management that there is already settlement regarding the paid festival holidays between quarry workers union Pakur and 37 quarry owners of Pakur by which the workmen have been given three paid National holidays. The grant of 3 National holidays is not a concession given to the workmen by the management. The workmen are entitled to the three days as National holidays.

The union has demanded supply of uniforms to the breakers employed on a stone crushing machine. It is submitted on behalf of the management that the workers employed on stone crushing machines are not workers working in the mines and as such the Central Government Industrial Tribunal has no jurisdiction to grant the said demand. It is further submitted by them that the breakers are actually working away from the stone quarries and are not workers in mines. MW-3 Shri Sadhan Lal, a partner of Pakur Stone Quarry, has stated that crushing machines are under a shed and that the chelly breakers break the stones which are brought from the quarries. He has further stated that one of the crusher machine of his company is at a distance of 1 K.M. from his quarry and that other quarry is at a distance of 1 1/4 K.M. from his other crusher machine. Thus it appears that some of the crusher machine are at a distance from the stone quarries. He has also tried to distinguish between the work done by the miners and the chelly breakers. It appears from his evidence that the miners break the stones after blasting at the quarries and thereafter the big stone boulders are brought at the crusher machine side where the chelly breakers break those big boulders to sizes. So that the same may be crushed in the crusher machine. Thus it has been tried to be shown that the work of the miner and the chelly breakers are at different places and that miners actually work in the stone quarries whereas the chelly breakers work away from the stone quarries and as such the chelly breakers do not work in the mines. It is almost admitted in the case of the parties that the chelly breakers break the stones to sizes for being crushed in the crushing machine behind the crushing machine and that the chelly breakers are not the miners. Thus the question arising on the said facts is whether the chelly breakers are workers of "mine" has not actually been defined under the Industrial Disputes Act. In Section 2(1b) of the Industrial Disputes Act "Mines" means a Mine as defined in clause J of subsection (1) of Section (2) of the Mines Act, 1952. We have therefore to refer to Section 2(j) of the Mines Act which provides that "Mine means any excavation where any operation for the purpose of searching or obtaining minerals has been or is being carried on and includes under Section 2(j), any premises or part thereof, in or adjacent to and belonging to a mine, on which any process ancillary to the getting, dressing or preparation for sale of minerals or of coke is being carried on. It will appear from the evidence that the big boulders from the stone quarries are carried near the crushing machines whereas those boulders are broken to pieces by the chelly breakers so that the same may be crushed in the crushing machine and thereafter the product is sent for marketing. The premises of the stone quarries or part thereof in or adjacent and belonging to the

stone quarry on which the stone pieces are crushed for sale is covered under the definition of mines under the Mines Act. I hold, therefore, that the Chelley Breakers who break the boulders to sizes for crushing in the crushing machines for marketing the same is covered under the definition of Mines and I hold that the chelley breakers are mines workers.

It will appear that the number of chelley breakers are few. Their job is almost the same as that of the miners. The miners break the stone of the quarries by explosives into big pieces and thereafter the chelley breakers break the said stone into small sizes for being crushed in the crushing machines. As such although chelley breakers are working at different places, even away from the stone quarries, their work is almost the same as that of the miners. Admittedly the miners are getting uniforms from the management and as such the chelley breakers also deserve uniforms. It will further appear that the chelley breakers are working near the crushing machine and any loose garment such as dhoti or lungi etc. may sometimes lead to accidents because of the loose garments being caught by the crushing machines. The workmen working as chelley breakers being poor cannot provide tight dresses to avoid accidents. It is therefore all the more necessary that the Chelley Breakers should be provided with uniform. I hold therefore, that the Chelley Breakers employed on the stone crushing machines should be supplied with uniforms.

The workmen have demanded sick leave with average wage for 10 days in a year. The case of the management is that by settlement arrangement was made for treatment of workers free of cost in cases of accident and sickness arising from the nature of their work. This settlement is not the settlement of the demand of sick leave with average wage for 10 days in a year made by the workmen which has been referred to for adjudication. In the collieries of Bengal and Bihar formerly there was a provision for sick leave of 14 days in a year during which period the workmen were entitled 1/2 of their wages which payment was commonly known as "Sick Khoraki". Subsequently there was a demand by the workmen for revision of the sick leave. The Coal Wage Board Recommendation considered the demand of the workmen of the different union and came to a conclusion that the facilities regarding the paid sick leave requires improvement and after taking into consideration all the relevant factors and circumstances the Coal Wage Board made recommendation that all the workmen shall be entitled to 15 days sick leave in a year on full pay or 30 days in a year on 1/2 pay with a right to the workmen to accumulate sick leave. It also recommended that the sick leave shall be availed only for illness when the application for sick leave is supported by the Colliery Medical Officer if the workman is ill at the colliery and certified by the Registered Medical Practitioner if the workman fall sick when away from the colliery. The said recommendation was accepted in the Coal Mines. The sick leave to the workman has come to be a condition of employment in industrial establishment in the same way as leave with pay. The necessity for rest during the sickness of a workman is an absolute necessity. If the workmen are not provided with means to fall back upon during such sickness and rest, the result will be more disastrous. The grant of sick leave to the workmen cannot be said to be as a way of charity by the employers. One who is giving his entire labour in the working of the industry needs that the management provides him with paid leave during the period of his illness not only for the purpose of his recovery from sickness but also for the purpose of bringing him to the original health so that he may put his full effort in the work of an industry. It is in the interest of the management that their workmen are paid for the sickness period. The grant of free medical aid is a matter which is quite different from the grant of sick leave to the workmen. The workmen, no doubt, during their sickness will require medical aid and medicine but at the same time they would require better food and other necessities during the period of their sickness and if no paid sick holidays are paid to them it is not expected that they will recover soon and devote their labour in the production. It is for this reason that most of the industries have granted paid sick leave to their workmen and I think it is absolutely necessary that the management of the stone quarries should grant paid sick leave to the workers of the stone quarries. The workmen have claimed sick leave with

average wage for 10 days in a year only which appears to be a very modest demand.

It has been submitted on behalf of the management that they are not in a position to fulfil the demand of the workmen made in the present reference. The management have produced some papers such as comparative statement showing the rate of sales tax, royalty, cess tax and electric charges paid in West Bengal and Bihar (Ext. M-9). The management has also produced the copies to show the interruption in the supply of electric energy to the stone quarries. MW-1 has stated that the comparative statement in Ext. M-9 was prepared in his presence. In his cross-examination he has stated that the Electric interruption chart Ext. M-10 was prepared on the basis of the information obtained from electric department but the said original information from the electric department has not been filed. He has further stated that the owners had obtained the information regarding the Ext. M-9 from Sudarshan Ram Purohit Co. but the said information received from the stone supply co. has not been filed in this case. In my opinion such papers which have been prepared in the office of the management have no backing of the original documents and as such it is not safe to put reliance on such documents. It will appear from the evidence of MW-3 that they have granted 12 per cent bonus to the workmen in 1985 although the demand of the workmen were for 20 per cent bonus. In the W.S. of the owners it has been stated that the owners were not in a position to pay the statutory bonus in the past years and as such they had paid ex-gratia payment to the workmen in place of bonus. It is clear therefore from the very evidence of the management witness that the financial position of the owners of the stone quarries had greatly improved and as such they were in a position to pay 12 per cent bonus to its workmen. The balance sheet of a company which is audited by the authorised auditors is the real document to show profit and loss of the Company. Although the owners have produced so many documents they have not been able to produce their admittedly own documents of balance sheet and profit and loss account to show that they were not in a position to fulfil the demand of the workmen. The suppression of those balance sheets itself shows that the owners are avoiding to produce the same as that would have shown that they are profit earning concerns and are able to fulfil the demand of the workmen. I hold therefore, that the owners are in a position to fulfil the demands of the workmen.

The sponsoring union i.e. the Quarry Mazdoor Union is the union working in the stone quarries of Pakur. WW-3 Md. Amin is the General Secretary of Quarry Mazdoor Union. He has stated that his union is registered and is affiliated to United Trade Union Congress. He has further stated that his union is working in all 55 quarries since 1966 and that his union represents the majority of the workmen of these quarries. He has also stated that his union had entered into an agreement with all the managements of the quarries concerned in this case. He has also exhibited agreements bearing his signature Ext. W-2 and W-3 Shri Mahendra Jha, President of Quarries Workers Union has stated that the quarries mazdoor union is functioning since 1978. In his evidence he has stated that the workmen have got bonus at the rate of 12 per cent in the year 1985 and that the Secretary of the quarries mazdoor union had joined in the discussion for bonus and had also agreed to 12 per cent bonus to the said settlement. It is clear therefore from the evidence of the management's witness that the sponsoring union i.e. quarries mazdoor union is working in the stone quarries at Pakur and the said union was joining in the discussion with the management and that the management had made agreement with them. It is clear therefore that the owners of the stone quarries were dealing with the sponsoring union in setting the labour problems and that the said union was in fact representing substantial number of workmen in the stone quarries.

It is stated on behalf of the management that the workmen working in the stone quarries are floating labourers and they are not fixed labourers. MW-2 has stated that the workers in the quarries at Pakur are not fixed labour and about

50 per cent of them are essentially floating labour. Thus it appears that almost 50 per cent of the workmen working in the stone quarries are working as permanent workmen. WW-2 Sattar Sheikh is working as a stone breaker. He has stated that he is working as stone breaker since about 20 years. WW-3 has stated that the workers of Pakur Quarries are not migratory workers and that there are some who have worked for about 40 years. He has produced attendance card Ext. W-5 and W-6 to show that the workmen were working in the stone quarries at Pakur continuously since several years. There is no doubt that some of the workmen working in the stone quarries are working regularly since several years and that some of the workmen are working temporarily and are migrating from one quarry to other. It is submitted on behalf of the management that it is not practicable to give the facilities demanded in the reference to the workmen who are migratory and temporary. I think the problem is not so difficult as envisaged by the management. Admittedly, the management pay bonus to its workmen for which they have a criteria under the Bonus Act. All workmen who have worked for 190 days underground or 240 days on the surface within a year will be entitled for the benefits which are being given under the Award. Those workmen who are of migratory nature and have worked on only for a few days in a quarry will not be entitled to the sick leave of 10 days or 7 days festival holidays in a year. The workmen have to complete the minimum attendance of 240 days/190 days in a year in order to have the said benefit. The supply of uniform to the chelley breakers will also be supplied to the chelley breakers who have completed 240 days attendance in a year and uniforms cannot be supplied to the migratory workers who come for work for a day or two in a stone quarry. Thus I do not think the management will have any practicable difficulty in compliance of the Award.

In the result I hold that the demands of the Quarries Mazdoor union, Pakur regarding—(1) 7 days paid festival holidays including three national holidays in a year; (2) supply of uniforms to the chelley breakers employed on a stone crushing machine in the stone quarry; and (3) sick leave with average wage for 10 days in a year is justified and the management is directed to grant the above benefits as discussed above.

This is my Award.

I. N. SINHA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-29011/50/84-D. II(B)]

कानून 69.—ओक्सीजिक विद्युत परिविधि, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसार में, केंद्रीय सरकार भौतिक, कार्पोरेशन, भौतिक प्रदेश मार्शलिंग कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (ग्रा० प्र०) के प्रबंधन से सम्बद्ध नियोजनों और उनके वर्गकारों के बीच अनुभव में नियिट औक्सीजिक विद्युत में ओक्सीजिट प्रशिक्षण, आग्न व्रदेश, हैवराबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करनी है, जो केंद्रीय सरकार को 11 दिसम्बर, 1985 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

S.O. 69.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Mailaram Copper Project, Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Limited, Mailaram (A.P.) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 11th December, 1985.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL) AT HYDERABAD.

PRESENT :

Sri J. Venugopala Rao,  
Industrial Tribunal.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 8 OF 1984.

BETWEEN

The Workmen of Mailaram Copper Project,  
Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Limited,  
Mailaram, Khammam District.

AND

The Management of Mailaram Copper Project,  
Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Limited,  
Mailaram, Khammam.

APPEARANCES :

Sri D. S. R. Varma, Advocate for the Workmen.  
Sri C. Sadasiva Reddy for the Management.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Rehabilitation, Department of Labour by its Order No. L-43011(6)/83-D. II(B), dated 3-2-1984 referred the following dispute under Sections 7A and 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 between the employers in relation to the management of Mailaram Copper Project, Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Limited, Mailaram (A.P.) and their workmen to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the management of Mailaram Copper Project of Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Limited are justified in denying to their daily rate workers monthly scales of wages and allowances at par with their regular employees? If not, to what scales of pay and allowances are the workmen concerned entitled and from what date?"

This reference was registered as Industrial Dispute No. 8 of 1984 and notices were issued to the parties.

2. In the claims statement of the Workmen, it is mentioned that they are represented by the Andhra Pradesh Copper Mines Workers' Union, Mailaram and that they representing to the Management of a long time in respect of the permanent wage structure and the Management entered into a settlement under Section 12(3) of the I.D. Act on 28-2-1978 wherein it was agreed under Clause 3 that both the Management and the Union representative have agreed to collect the wage structure prevalent in various Mines and factories in that area and sister concerns with the object of evolving suitable wage structure to Mailaram Copper Mines. It is also agreed to get work done by end of May 1978 and to start discussion in the first week of June 1978 and arrive at final understanding by the end of June 1978.

(a) But the Management did not favour with any proposal although time stipulation was recorded therein. The Management having seen wage structure of Agnigundala Copper Mines, Nava Bharat Ferro Alloys Limited, A.P. Steels Limited, and Kathri etc, found that their grades are so high that the industry cannot bear the burden and therefore the settlement was not implemented on that plea. The settlement is marked as Annexure I to the claims statement. The Union gave a strike notice and the Management failed to implement the same within the stipulated time as per Annexure 2. Thereupon there was another Settlement under Section 12(3) of the I.D. Act. on 27-5-1982. It is agreed upon that the Management to study and examine the wage structure of regular workers prevailing in industrial undertakings of Government of Andhra Pradesh within a month and will hold further discussions with the Union to formulate the wage structure. Thus there is time stipulation in the Settlement which was entered into under Section 12(3) of the I.D. Act but the Management did not do even that regard to the workers as per Annexure 3.

(b) The Management is implementing the dual wage structure for the workers working in the Organisation such as those who have become regular workers with separate grades and with daily rates in other regular workers. They are given minimum wages according to the Notification issued

by the Government of India applicable to categories of employees employed for granite mines, Asbestos Mines, Copper Mines, Barytes Mines and Clay Mines and they are revising minimum wages from time to time. The Management of Mailaram Copper Mines Working under the A.P. Mining Corporation Limited has given four categories of grades for their workmen working in different capacities. Their basic wages excluding all benefits is enclosed in Annexure 4. The wage structure of the categories for the workmen in four categories is as shown in the claims statement. Apart from they are getting Dearness Allowance at the rate of 55 per cent of the basic wages, Project allowance at the rate of 15 per cent on their basic wages, Medical allowances at the rate of Rs. 40.00 per month, Conveyance allowance at Rs. 10 if the workers coming on cycles, and the Management is not giving the same facilities of wages to the other workers working from the inception of the Project by discriminating them by giving minimum wages according to the Notification of the Government of India. They provided a list of workmen who are not being provided with the same wages and facilities which is the subject matter of the dispute as Annexure 5. The Management should not discriminate from worker to worker when all have been regular and permanent. There should be only one grade or wage structure to the entire Copper Project while the staff are given Government grades, the other daily rated who are permanent are denied with these facilities. To facilitate the enquiry the claims statement contained the wage structure of the various industries is shown as Annexures 6 to 11. Since the Management is not implementing the wage structure of the State Government undertakings as agreed and also the Management in discriminating in giving the workers only minimum wages under the Notification of Government of India to some of the workers in the name of regular employees with separate wage structure though all the workers are working together in the same mine either on surface or underground it amounts to discrimination and the same is also contrary to principles of natural justice. So the workmen who are drawing minimum as per the Notification of Government of India should be given wages comprising of basic D.A. Variable Dearness Allowance, House Rent Allowance, Underground Allowance in line with regular workers of Mailaram Copper Mines as the wages drawn by the workers of nearby industries with retrospective effect.

3. The Management of Mailaram Copper Project represented by Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation filed a counter. In accordance with the Settlement under Section 12(3) of the I.D. Act dated 28-2-1978 the Management brought the various wage structures from other projects but however found that the wage structure above referred units were formed after the unit have gone full scale and the Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation could not consider these scales for evolving a wage structure as the Mailaram Copper Project did not come to the commercial production stage. The Union has agreed vide para 2 of page 2 of the Settlement that the Management made sincere and whole hearted efforts from various sister units with an open heart to evolve a proper wage structure.

(a) The claim of the Union for wage structure on par with the regular employees of the Corporation was not justified for the following reasons as mentioned in the counter as 1 to 6. As per the Management the man power position of regular daily rated workers in various units of Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation are shown therein the counter. At Mailaram for the purpose of this case regular employees are shown to be 29 and number of daily rated are shown to be 86 while at Head Office of the Mining Corporation the regular employees are shown as 67. The Management mentioned that the daily rated workers are covered under the Mines Act and the regular workers are covered under the Service Rules and thus there is no discrimination. It is mentioned that the Management kept the matter open to consider the specific case where the daily rated workers fulfilled the qualification and experience stipulated under the Service Rules for consideration to regular grades subject to the vacancy existing and as per over all seniority among the daily rated workers. The question of pay and allowance other than the existing wage scale with annual incremental benefits cannot be considered at this stage because of the financial position of the Corporation and without knowing the viability of

the Mailaram Unit after it goes into commercial production. The daily rated workers are getting annual incremental benefits and the wage scale, two pairs of uniform annual and a bar soap to each worker every month and free medical aid to workers and family members and all the workers are covered under the Janata Personal Accident Insurance Policy and also they are provided accommodation under the Government scheme and Festival Advances.

4. The workers examined two witnesses W.W1 and W.W2 and marked Exs. W1 to W6 while the Management examined two witnesses M.W1 and M.W2 and marked Exs. M1 to M7.

5. W.W1 is one A. Ravi working as Mechanic in Mailaram Copper Project since 1976, which is situated in Khammam District. He mentioned that he is working as daily rated worker and there are 76 labourers working as daily wage. According to him they lift the earth by digging, drilling, timbering, Generator Operator, Compressor Operation, Mill operation, Crushing operation, Load checking, Power operation etc. It is his case that originally the copper extraction was done on three shifts for the last two years. They are having one shift and the shift consist of 8 hours duty. He specified that there are three types of workers, they are skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled. Among the skilled workers those who work underground get Rs. 18.00 per day and those who work surface get Rs. 15.00 per day. Among the semi-skilled who work underground get Rs. 14.50 per day and on the surface they get Rs. 12.50 per day. It is further deposed that unskilled who work underground they get Rs. 12.30 per day and on surface they get Rs. 9.75 per day. All the three types of labour are maintained muster-rolls, attendance and without these labourers the work in the Mine will not proceed and the work is there throughout the year. According to him there are 32 permanent staff in the Mailaram Copper Project and there are four grades of them. According to him they are treated as regular employees and they are having different categories and the reference had nothing to do with them.

(a) He deposed that there are 76 daily rated workers working on daily wages apart from those 32 permanent employees. The Mailaram Copper Project is sponsored by A. P. Mining Corporation, Mailaram Khammam District. He mentioned that the labourers who work underground irrespective of their scales get 7 days casual leave in a calendar year while those who work on surface 15 days casual leave and all the workers are having annual medical leave and 7 days special leave and all of them are paid over time wages. It is also his case whenever a worker is absent and if anybody works in his place he will be given holiday for the service rendered by him. He deposed that they have no permanent wage structure. The first agreement arrived at with the Management is marked as Ex. W1, and the same is not implemented when they gave a strike notice. The strike notice given by them is marked as Ex. W2. The Management again entered into a Settlement as per Ex. W3. In other words they are seeking Rs. 290.00 per month as basic pay for the unskilled workers, Rs. 325.00 per month for semi-skilled workers and Rs. 410.00 to the skilled as per the wage structure with reference to all daily rated employees and they are also requested Rs. 50.00 per worker as House Rent Allowance as there are no houses in and around Mailaram. It is mentioned that the regular workers are given constructed quarters and they are also residing there. He claimed Rs. 75.00 as D.A. should be given to each worker and all the workers should be given usual variable Dearness allowance and Rs. 50.00 per month to each labour as medical allowances. It is his case that copper involve inhaling of gas by crushing stones and also milling the copper. Therefore they require medical allowance at Rs. 50.00 and Rs. 50.00 underground allowance to those who work underground.

6. W.W2 is M. Komariyah who is the President of the Andhra Pradesh Copper Mines Khammam since 1974. He mentioned that there are daily rated and monthly rated workers in Mailaram Copper Project and in both the cases there are skilled, semi-skilled and un-skilled workers as three categories. He mentioned that for both the daily rated and monthly rated whoever is designated as unskilled they are fixing Grade IV i.e. Rs. 290—425 as shown in his claims statement. The semi-skilled known as Grade III are in the scale of Rs. 325—500 as shown in his claims statement. The skilled

are in Grade II in the scale of Rs. 410—625 as shown in his claims statement. The highly skilled is known as Grade I and they are in the scale of Rs. 475—760 as shown in his claims statement. It is his case that for the monthly rated workers they are given scales mentioned by him while the daily rated workers are given minimum wages prescribed by the Government Order as per the Government Notification. Peons, Office boy, Chowkidar, Water Boy, Sweeper are getting minimum wages of Rs. 11.00. The said G.O. is marked as Ex. W4. They are all unskilled workers. According to him if the same unskilled workers are working in the Head Office with the same designation they are given Grade IV in the scale of Rs. 290—425 in addition to all other benefits. He asserted that the job pattern of the work done by them is one and the same for the unskilled workers mentioned in Ex. W4 as well as the workers working in the Head Office.

(a) Similarly in the case of skilled workers known as Blasters, if they are on daily wages prescribed are Rs. 17.00 under Ex. W4 and the same Blaster who are in the monthly rated scales are paid at Rs. 410—625. In the case of Driver who is also skilled at the project level is given daily rated of Rs. 17.00 as per Ex. W4 whereas the same Driver discharging the same duties on monthly rated wages he is paid Rs. 410—625 in Grade II. According to him though some of the workers are styled as daily rated duties and nature of work extracted by the Management with similar category of monthly workers and daily rated workers is the same. He also mentioned that the workers who are discharging the duties of daily rated are also permanent.

(b) According to him the Hoist Driver and Electricians are skilled but they are shown as daily rated workers and monthly rated workers with two types of salaries for similar duties. W.W2 deposed this is happening only in Mailaram Copper Project and nowhere else. He cited in the case of A.P. Steel Works, Palvancha which is adjacent to the Mine there is no such daily rated and monthly rated employees with the same designation. According to him even in the Singareni Collieries, Kothagudem there are daily rated workers but they get all attendant benefits which the monthly rated employees get as wages and attendance benefits. The total payment when analysed for daily rated workers and monthly rated in the Singareni Collieries will be equal. According to him under Ex. W7 the Clerks are given minimum wages on daily rated basis at the rate of Rs. 17.00 but the Clerks working in the Mailaram Copper Project officer on monthly rated basis are paid Grade II regular scale of Rs. 410—625. According to him under Ex. W1 settlement dated 28-2-1978 the Management agreed to treat every workman who had have completed 190 days in a calendar year as permanent workers and issue service cards to all the permanent workers. He also mentioned that all those who had continuous completed 190 days are treated as permanent workers. But still the Management is refusing to give the grades though they are permanent in respect of the categories of workers on par with monthly rated workers. According to him the Management brought various wage structure prevalent in various mines and sister concerns and after seeing them Management stated that the wage structures prevalent in the other Mines and factories are very high and expressed their inability to implement and the said wages in Mailaram Copper Mines. Then they gave notice of strike. Later on the Management entered into an agreement as per Ex. W3 to study the wage structure within a month. According to him for all daily rated workers the Management maintaining 'B' Register contains all service particulars of the individuals regarding date of joining, the work he is doing, whether skilled or semi-skilled and the wages paid etc. According to him if he is hourly temporary worker the question of maintaining 'B' Register did not arise and all of them are given identity cards. He marked one identity card as Ex. W5. According to him the Management failed to implement the agreement Ex. W3 also. According to him it is not correct to say that the Management is not earning profits and that they have not reached the production targets.

(c) It is his case that there are 76 daily rated workers who are involved in this dispute and that all these workers are made to work only in one shift in view of the reference to the Tribunal. According to him before this reference they were working in three shifts and he tried to indicate once the settlement is over they may start again three shifts. According to him if the workers are made to work in three

shifts the production would be more and it is advantageous to the Management and workers and industry and there will be full capacity which they can achieve. According to him the workers in the project are treated in a different form when considered with the other workers situated in similar circumstances in and around the said Mining factories. He also mentioned that the minimum wages are revised once in two or three years and there will be increment of 4 annas or 50 paise given yearwise is being merged instead of adding at the time of revising the minimum wages and thus there is no benefit to the workers. He also pointed out that in Government Public sector undertakings irrespective of the loss the scales of grades mentioned by him are paid to the workers as per categorisation therefore from 1978 onwards he asserted that all these 76 workers must be treated as permanent employees and paid monthly scales of wages and allowance on par with the regular employees.

7. M.W. 1 is the General Manager incharge of finances of A.P. Mining Corporation. According to him the financial statement of the loss incurred after commencement of the commercial operation in the year 1981-82 to 1983-84 the statement is marked as Ex. M1. He also filed annual report accounts for the year 1981 as per Ex. M2. The annual accounts for the year 1982 as per Ex. M3 and the Annual Report of 1983 as per Ex. M4 and Annual Report of 1985 as per Ex. M5. It is his case that as on 31-3-1985 the Mining Corporation of the State incurred a loss of Rs. 193 lakhs excluding the Mallaram Copper Project. At Mailaram Copper Project the total loss incurred during the period from 1981-82 to 1983-84 is Rs. 52.74 lakhs.

8. M.W2 is one S.C. Varadarajam who is Senior Mines Manager at Mailaram Copper Project since 1984. According to him the monthly rated staff are appointed under A.P. Mining Corporation Service Rules while the daily rated employees are governed under the Mines Act and Industrial Disputes Act. He also mentioned that the monthly rated members are staff of the Corporation. At Mailaram there are such 26 members of staff. He maintained that the staff are holding specific qualifications as prescribed by the Corporation and the pay scales for each posts are prescribed by the Corporation. According to him the daily rated wages are fixed under the Minimum Wages Act and they are revised from time to time. According to him he is the unit head of the Mailaram Copper Project. He admitted that the daily rated workers are skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled. After seeing Annexure IV of the claims statement showing 30 regular staff members mentioned that they are skilled staff and they are assigned particular responsibility and they had specified qualification to hold the said job. According to them none of the 30 persons shown in the Annexure IV of the claims statement do any unskilled work which is in the nature of work unskilled done by daily rated workers. He admitted that there is no specified qualifications required for semi-skilled daily rated jobs work. In the case of skilled daily rated workers he admitted that they do drilling, compressor, operation etc., they have special qualification except experience. He mentioned that there are 17 persons working as daily rated employees. He also admitted that the daily rated workers are paid benefits under the Provident Fund, Bonus, Janata Accident Insurance Policy, Commemoration increments and two sets on uniforms free medical aid etc. apart from the minimum wages given. After seeing annexure V of the claims statement where 87 workmen are shown. The witness stated that ex-tenet A. Ravil S. No. 14 (who holds a driving licence) none of them possess any qualifications or certificates are possessed by the persons mentioned in annexure IV with reference to 30 staff members. He concerned that Form B Statutory Register of employed persons is maintained in the Mines and that it does contain the names of the staff 30 persons in Annexure IV and also the names of daily rated workers shown in Annexure V.

(a) Finally he mentioned that their Unit at Mailaram did not go into commercial production till date of deposition and they are conducting trials runs to establish parameters for production. According to him the Mailaram Copper Mines is designed to mill 100 tons of ore in 24 hours of operation. It is also required that the copper contents in the tailings it should not exceed more than 0.06 to 0.08%. According to him the third parameter is consumption of re-agents used in the process

should be within the permissible limits. He maintained that unless these parameters are established, the commercial production will not be viable. According to him these parameters could be established as there is difficulty in the machinery. It is his case that an earlier occasion that they had problem of non-getting adequate water and same was solved now. In a single shift operation on an average of 20 metric tonnes of ore gives a production of 0.3 to 0.5 metric tonnes of copper concentrate being produced per day in the trial runs and the sale value of the copper product in the trial runs every day is Rs. 281 percent of copper in the concentrate including payment of Royalty freight and forwarding charges, and they are producing 0.3 to 0.5 metric tonnes which would fetch Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500 per day. According to him in 1982 copper concentrate produced in the process of trial runs is 70 metric tonnes or copper concentrate. He filed the existing scales for the post of regular staff which is marked as Ex. M-6. According to him the present wage bill of daily rated workers comes to Rs. 32,00,000 per month and the workers demand are to be met as mentioned in the claims statement may come probably to Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 70,000 per month. In the cross examination he admitted that they are no educational qualifications except experience for the daily rated workers while they have got staff pattern for monthly rated staff. But he could not produce anything to show that they have got staff pattern for their regular employees. He conceded that the duties are for regular employees as well as daily rated workers is the same. He conceded that there are skilled workers as shown in V Schedule of the claims statement. He also conceded that all these daily rated workers have undergone vocational training at Kolar Gold Fields. He conceded that there were previous instances when the daily rated workers were regularised as permanent staff depending upon qualifications and experience. After seeing Ex. M-7 he said there are no qualifications mentioned for the Drivers post in the regular staff scale. He conceded that there is Sweeper and Watchman on a daily rated basis on the project while they are on regular basis at Head Office. According to him Ex. M-6 is the staff pattern for the entire mining corporation for the State. The witness atleast hoped to get commercial production to be commenced which one or two years. It is conceded that it is not possible to achieve commercial production with 30 staff members with 76 daily rated workers and they have to increased the workers when the commercial production started by recruiting them. He also conceded that all the posts in Rx. M-6 are not in the Mailaram Copper Project G.O. regarding the temporary and regular employees governed by monthly scales is marked as Ex. M-6 by consent. It is found that the permanent regular employees apart from the monthly basic salary persons are getting D.A., Medical allowance, conveyance allowance, project allowance, I.T.C., Bonus and these are not given to the daily rated workers in the Project.

9. The admitted facts leading to this reference are as follows :—The Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation is a public sector State undertaking owned by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. It has a Copper extraction Project a Mailaram situated in Khammam District. The Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation took up this Copper extraction project of Mailaram since 1979 while the Mailaram Copper Project was there in existence since 1976. It is admitted that there are 76 workers working on daily wages and these workers attend to earth digging, drilling, dumping, generating operation, compressor operation, Mill operations, crushing operations load checking and power operation etc. It is not disputed that the originally copper extraction was done on three shifts and for the last two years they were having only one shift and the shift consist of 8 hours of duty.

10. It is also admitted that there are two types of persons handling this mining project. There are 30 permanent staff shown in annexure IV of the claims statement. The reference in this dispute has nothing to do with the monthly scales of wages admittedly given to these 30 permanent staff in this Mailaram Copper Project. The Mining project is having three types of daily rated workers who are admitted to be permanent and they are in the category of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled. The Management is paving for the skilled workers who do the work in the underground at Rs. 18.00 per day, for those who work on surface get Rs. 15.00 per day. Similarly in the semi-skilled category those who work underground will get Rs. 14.50 per day while those who work on the surface get Rs. 12.50 per day. Similarly for those unskilled who work underground they get Rs. 12.30

per day and those who work on the surface will get Rs. 9.75 per day. Thus this dispute is relating to these many workers who are not given monthly scales of wages and allowances as are paid to those staff shown in annexure IV. There is no dispute that the wages paid to unskilled who are shown in category IV are in the scale of Rs. 290—420 as shown in the claims statement at page 3. It is not in dispute that those who are semi-skilled and permanent staff are shown in the category of Grade III in the scale of Rs. 320—500, and those who are skilled or the permanent staff are in the Grade II with basic pay of Rs. 410—620. The evidences of WW-1 and WW-2 would show that there is highly skilled grade and they are shown Grade I in the scale of Rs. 475—700. We are not concerned about Grade I people here which the permanent staff are enjoying. The workers who are there admittedly since 1976 and who by virtue of the first settlement dated 28-2-1978 under section 12(3) of the I. D. Act marked as Ex. W-1 were agreed to be treated as permanent workers who have completed 190 days of work in a calendar year by seeing the service card. In other words by virtue of Ex. W-1 which is conceded by the Management, all these workmen who are in Schedule V of the claims statement are taken and admitted also in the evidence as permanent workmen by virtue of 190 days service prior to the settlement. It is obvious that all these workmen worked for 190 days in a calendar year proceeding to the settlement because they are being working since 1976. Infact that these daily rated workers are permanent is not disputed by the Management. A careful perusal of the evidence of MW-1 and MW-2 and cross examination of WW-1 and WW-2 would show the same. WW-1 mentioned that these daily rated workers by virtue of Ex. W-1 were treated as permanent workers but no permanent wage structure was given. They issued a second notice under Ex. W-2 when the Management entered into a second settlement under Ex. W-3. Even this is under Section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act dated 27-5-1982. The Management agreed to study and examine the Wage Structure of the regular workers prevailing in industrial undertaking of the Government of Andhra Pradesh within a month to have further discussions with the Union to formulate the wage structure. So the daily rated workers are accepted to be permanent employees or regular employees whatever term is applicable. But, for arriving at a wage structure of these workers in the first settlement under Ex. W-1 they agreed to collect the wage structure prevalent in various mines and factories in the area, sister concerns and they agreed to have the work done by the end of 1978 and to arrive at final understanding by the end of June 1978. In the second settlement dated 27-5-1982 the Management agreed to consider to impart factual and technical training to only eligible workers to enable them to obtain skills and professional qualifications and promised to study and examine the wage structure of regular workers prevailing in the industry and undertakings of Government of Andhra Pradesh within a month. So it is not in dispute that these daily rated workers are permanent workmen. The evidence of MW-2 would show that there is 'B' Register is maintained as statutory register for both the names of staff of 30 persons in annexure IV and the names of daily rated workers shown in annexure V. He admitted that the daily rated workers work for 8 hours in a shift and the regular employees also work for 8 hours. He also conceded that all these daily rated workers have undergone vocational training in Kolar Gold Mines and he also mentioned that there were instances when the daily rated workers were regularised as permanent staff depending upon the qualifications and experience. He also conceded that it is not possible to achieve the commercial production with 30 staff and 76 daily rated workers and they have increase the workers when the commercial production started by recruiting them. Finally he mentioned that he had no idea regarding how much was spent by the Corporation on the wages of daily rated workers in these three years i.e. 1982 to 1985. Ex. M-6 is filed by him to show that existing pay scales of regular staff and he filed Ex. M-7 to show the requisite qualifications required for holding the said posts. As seen in Ex. M-6. Ex. M-6 clearly indicates this in claims statement scales shown under Grade IV to Grade I as being given to the permanent staff. Now the workers Counsel questioned that the empty designation that he is a permanent workmen which was agreed to by virtue of Exs. W-1 and W-3 settlements had no real effect when they are only to be treated as daily rated workers under the Minimum Wages Act and they should be specified a monthly wage structure which was promised under the two settlements Exs. W-1 and W-3 and also they should be given regular pay scales on similar

lines as given to regular employees namely those 30 staff members. In other words they want the regular wage structure to be prescribed and also to pay them wages on monthly basis just as paid to other permanent staff and give them other allowances and benefits on par with the regular employees in their respective categories of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled by giving them benefits like Dearness Allowance, House Rent Allowance, Basic Pay etc., the Management in fact mentioned that they were giving them as could be seen from the evidence of W.W-2 and the counter that apart from the Minimum wages given to the daily rated workers they were giving benefits of Provident Fund, Bonus, Janata Accident Insurance Policy, Commutation increments and two sets of Uniforms and free medical aid.

11. In other words these daily rated workers though they are permanent and though they are given certain benefits like Provident Fund, Bonus etc., they are not paid wages on a monthly basis just as 30 staff members shown in annexure IV and they were also not given Dearness Allowance and Project and Variable Dearness Allowance etc., Medical Allowance and house rent allowance etc. which are given to permanent employees.

12. Whether the Management is justified in denying to their daily rated workers, monthly scales of wages and allowance on par with their regular employees in the said circumstances?

13. One argument advanced by the Management is that the Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation has got its own service rules under which the staff recruited therefore these daily rated workers who are covered under the Minimum Wages Act cannot seek such monthly wages scale and other allowances on par with them. It is argued for the Management that it is commonly found that many industrial establishments that they are hourly rated, daily rated and monthly rated workers and that payment of Minimum of Wages Act refers to daily rated workers. So it is argued by the Management Counsel Sri Sadasiva Reddy that daily rated workers also are permanent employees and they cannot be treated as casual labourers and they cannot be removed by the pleasure of the Management in view of the protection afforded by law. So it is contended that there cannot be any discrimination on this ground. First of all having agreed under two settlements arrived at between two parties concerned that those who work for more than 190 days proceeding to the settlement will be treated as permanent workmen and having admitted them to be permanent workmen and having not challenged the same settlement by M.W1 or M.W2 or having not suggested in the cross examination of W.W1 and W.W2 to that effect, and having also suggested to W.W2 further that the daily rated workmen are also permanent workmen, under the I.D. Act, and that they cannot be removed by the Management, it is surprising that the management wants to get over it on a lame excuse. The question to be seen is whether there is any difficulty in fixing the wage structure by stating the wage structure of the regular workers prevailing industrial undertakings of the Government of Andhra Pradesh within a month as promised under Ex. W3. For this there is no answer. On the other hand W.W1 and W.W2 deposed that they have no permanent wage structure and the agreement both under Ex. W and W3 were not implemented by the Management and they should be paid Dearness Allowance, Variable Dearness Allowance, House Rent Allowance and Underground Allowance. W.W1 denied the suggestion that several establishments or factories mentioned in the claims statement were having their own wage structure commensurate with their wages depends upon their profits. Having agreed to examine their scales, with reference to the corresponding daily wages workers in Government Corporations to say that they were not able to do the same or decide the same as they did not enter into commercial production is incorrect. The further suggestion of the Management as to W.W1 that the Corporation is already paying higher wages prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act and that there is no necessity to fix the wages as it was incurring loss is denied by the workers. Now the stand evidently is strongly based upon the arguments that these daily rated workers admittedly are skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled and who are permanent employees cannot be given wage structure as agreed upon by giving monthly scales of pay on the sole ground that Mailaram Copper Project is only of its kind in the region

and it has still to go into commercial production and thus the establishment parameter as understood for commercial production are achieved the viability of the project cannot be determined and that the Unit is running under loss and therefore the financial position of the Unit is such that it cannot bear any additional burden of higher wages. For this the evidence of M.W1 and M.W2 and Exs. M2 to M5 were relied upon. It is pointed out therefore that the Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation as a whole has no financial capacity to bear the burden of higher loss if the wage bill is increased for giving monthly scale daily rated workers. It is pointed out that the same would amount to Rs. 3-1/2 lakhs additional wage bill as deposited by M.W1 and M.W2 per year. In this context the Management relied upon the decision relied in Ahmedabad Mill Owners Association v. Thakore [1967 (1) LLJ, page 733] First of all the facts in Ahmedabad Mills Association and others relied upon had no connection with the present issue. It was a case where the provision of Bombay Industrial Relations Act were held not ultra vires in relation to the constitution on the ground that it granted rights to the Union to make a reference to Industrial Court while no such right was granted to the employers. Moreover it is also with reference to the amended procedure and authority to grant leave under the Standing Orders. In workmen of Shri Bajrang Jute Mills v. Employers [1970 (II) LLJ, page 6] it was held that the recommendation of the Wage Board suffer from vital infirmity namely capacity to pay which is a pre-requisite condition and the same was not determined and it is also pointed out that the Wage Board compared the Respondent jute Mills with much large jute mills situated in West Bengal and outside West Bengal without following the industry-cum-region principles. It is not the case of the A.P. Mining Corporation as per their annual statement of accounts filed under Ex. M2 to M5 that the Mailaram Copper Project which is undertaken by them is not considered on the industry-cum-region principle for fixing the Wage for arriving at the wage structure of the employees. It is not at all the Management's case moreover the A.P. Mining Corporation has given Annual statements pertaining to eight projects which were on hand with them of which Mailaram Copper Project is one. Therefore the balance sheet which are shown under Exs. M2 to M5 would not show the profit and loss but it only indicated expenditure over and above the income and it is also interesting to note the miscellaneous expenditure is shown to be set off against the future profit that may be granted. This miscellaneous expenditure is being shown as loss till the project produced the copper commercially. In other words the real profit and loss account will be counted from the time of commercial production. Till such period it goes without saying that any amount of argument developed by the Management that they are incurring loss or that they will be having Rs. 3-1/2 lakhs per annum additional wages if agreed to this wage structure cannot be loss or burden but it will be only an expenditure. In other words it is only a expenditure otherwise known as investment of capital for achieving commercial production. So Exs. M2 to M5 had practically no significance to show that there is a production and there is loss and that therefore the Mailaram Copper Project is incurring loss resulting in non-fixation of wage structure to the workers who are admittedly permanent employees. Ex. M1 which is filed is really wonderful document. First of all it is not a profit and loss account. It is clearly mentioned that they have not commenced commercial operation to determine commercial profit/loss as per the accounting procedure. This itself is a clear admission to show that the statement which is filed under Ex. M1 had little significance to say that by fixing the wage structure to these permanent employees who are styled as daily rated employees, that the Mailaram Copper Project is likely to incur loss. When there is no commercial operation even according to M.W1 and M.W2 due to some technical defects the commercial production cannot be reached. It is worth noting even M.W2 admitted that these 76 or 86 permanent-cum-daily rated workers are not sufficient if commercial production has to be achieved as expected. First of all M.W1 and M.W2 came forward before the Tribunal with different figures of copper extract and income on, it admittedly it is the Management's case that the Mailaram Copper Project is still under trial production. The project is designed to mill 100 tons of ore in 24 hours operation and these 76 daily rated workers are the back bone who are behind the extraction of copper ore and they are the persons who work either on

surface or underground of the Mine and their combined efforts result in actual extraction of ore. While the staff get certain privileges on the basis of monthly wages. Thus permanent daily rated workers are not entitled to the benefits to Dearness Allowance variable dearness allowance etc., when there are technical defects as is contended when there is no commercial production and profit and loss cannot be accounted as per procedure as conceded by M.W1 and M.W2 and Ex. M1 when they are showing Exs. M2 to M5 as miscellaneous expenditure. It is unethical, irregular and also illogical to say that this copper mining project is incurring loss and that paying another Rs. 3½ lakhs by restructuring their wages will be an additional burden. When there is no commercial production and when the loss of profit cannot be determined it cannot be attributed or connected with the salaries of the workers.

14. The preliminary force for achieving production is only depending upon these workers but not open to those 30 staff who are shown permanent, regular, monthly wage staff. Even the evidence of M.W2 would show that these 30 regular staff cannot achieve production without their workers and similarly the workers cannot achieve production without the staff. So tagging on this restructuring of the wages to the permanent workers as conceded in the settlements cannot be linked with the commercial production. Of course any industrial disputes as pointed out by some of the experiences and specialist it would show that the Management not settling service conditions of workers for years is a primary cause for an industrial dispute. The labour should not be abrasive nor the Management an unlovable person. Sometimes money reaches not only the pockets, but also the heads leading to 'stiff positions' to be taken up by each side. The Management is not the "holy cow" not to be milked at all, nor is it a 'golden hen' to lay eggs, whenever the worker wants. Both are extreme and untenable positions to take. The International Labour Organisation convention has done yeomen service to labour community by highlighting the concept of minimum wages. It is more necessary that people who are working under difficult and hazardous conditions are given priority in fixing proper wages including the women labour. We always find that the labour force is categorised as N. M. Rs., contract labour, work charge employees and contingent employees. These are all some of the names given to labour force. But if these categories of workers are employed by Government undertakings like the Electricity Board, Road Transport Undertakings and State Undertakings like Mining Corporation. The present one they often become veritable centres of Cess spools of dissatisfaction as the service conditions of these categories are never determined appointment of casual labour is a practice which several managements resort to get routine, or work of a permanent nature, done by a casual labourer instead of by regular to deny the benefits to workmen to the maximum profit and to minimise the wages. This practice should be strictly and stubbornly to be done away in any establishment or undertaking, particularly under the Government and undertakings which should be the model employers at least this kind of labour force who are there as casual labour should be made permanent at least five years after initial appointment and the "Democles sword" in permanency or removal should not be hanging on their heads throughout. So far these workers when there is no commercial production loss, if any, cannot be attributed to the production as is conceded and shown under Ex. M1 and also from Exs. M2 to M5. The question of tagging on of expenditure shown by these statements or connecting them with the salaries of workers to be fixed as agreed upon did not arise. How long the workers should be kept on minimum wages? When they are admittedly permanent workers and when it is conceded that they cannot be removed and that they are permanent labour force you cannot keep them on minimum wages for ever. It is admitted that there should be more number of workers for making a production of continuous one and to also arrive at a target of production of 100 tons of ore on 24 hours operations. In other words the Management is making these workmen to work for minimum wages for their future profits by encashing the commercial production. This should not be allowed at the cost of permanent "daily rated workmen" when M.W2 conceded that the profit and loss account will be arrived at only after comparing the regular production

and expenses incurred and when there is no regular production. The question of loss as set up did not arise further. The permanent daily rated workmen is a peculiar concept unknown to industrial law and argument of the Management's Counsel that they are given of all the concessions like uniforms, medical, Janata Personnel Insurance Policy and leave facilities have little significance. There is Attendance Register maintained for them and they are doing same hours of work as any other workers of similar category of permanent staff. They are coming under the slogan of equal wages for equal work except stating that these 30 staff members are having qualifications and they have got more responsibility, nothing perceptible is shown to show that these workers in Schedule V are not having either experience or doing different work in similar categories are having different attendance registers or having different hours of work. In fact if one is absent the other workman is made to work' in his duty. Academic qualification contended or set up as a criterian for equal pay for equal work had no nexus here. In fact Exs. M6 and M7 must be read with Annexures 7 to 11 of the claims statement to understand the situation. All these workers are also trained at Kolar Gold Mines, they are also having skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled categories just as these people have grades in their wage structure. They do identical work for the same hours of duty and both are permanent employees of the same Corporation. For instance Sweeper-cum-Watchman and Electrical helpers and Winding Engine operators who are working at project or office either skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled but having different pays. There is no rationale in maintenance of double system of pay between workers who are doing same job at office and project and it amounts to naked case of discrimination. The evidence of W.W. 2 and MW2 would show and justify while the 30 staff who are shown as permanent or skilled and there is no unskilled and semi-skilled and finally when the Management witness conceded that peon is an unskilled post in both permanent staff and daily rated workers and similarly that there is a Watchman and one Engine Operator in both daily rated and permanent staff. It goes to show that the Management is trying to confuse and make best out of it on the ground that any increase in the wage structure to the burden of Rs. 3½ lakhs per annum. Having implemented the settlements partly and having conceded that these employees are regular and when enclosures 6 to 11 are readily available for fixing the wage structure, pay comparative regarding the wage structure of all establishments near and around and also for Government undertakings of similar nature to say ultimately that they are not able to give wage structure to these workers who are the primary force to achieve the production to make it a commercially viable unit and when these employees are admittedly working since 1976 i.e. for more than 10 years and having conceded in unequivocal terms that they are permanent workers as per the settlement that they should be paid only under Minimum Wages Act is unthinkable.

15. First of all the principles of equal pay for equal work is not enforced in the instant case, there is clear discrimination. These employees should not only be conceded to be permanent but when they are working in difficult hazardous conditions by drilling, cutting and digging and loading in the Mines both underground and surface in the categories of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled they cannot be kept without any service conditions and make working clause who are primary force for production to be veritable centres dissatisfaction without any permanent wage structure for more than 10 years. Now even from the evidence of M.W. 2 he was not very clear when they are likely to enter into commercial production. When it is conceded that the 30 staff members in annexures IV of the claims statement every day do unskilled work of the same nature done by unskilled workers of daily rated wages and when the blasting helpers and pump operations have no special qualifications and both the daily rated workers do drilling and compression operations without any special qualifications to say that there is no comparison between the qualifications and nature of work of the 30 staff members who are shown as permanent with monthly wages to that of 76 workers who are permanent doing similar work as different is unimaginable and understandable. Thus on a careful consideration I hold that the Management of SAILARAM Copper Project of Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation are not justified in denying to their daily rated workers monthly scale of wages and allowance on par with their regular employees.

16. Regarding the scales of pay and allowances which these daily rated workers should get, it is clear as per the claims statement and also Exs. M6 and M7 that the unskilled daily rated workers who are permanent should be given Grade IV in the scale of Rs. 290—425 basic pay; and that semi-skilled daily rated workers should be given Grade III of the permanent staff in the scale of Rs. 325—500; and the skilled daily rated workers should be given Grade II in the scale of Rs. 410—625 basic pay as is shown in the claims statement at page 3. To avoid so called financial strain, I think that the wage structure as requested by the workers should be implemented from this date of this award to avoid any problem of payment of back wages to the workers and alleged financial commitment on the management.

Award is passed accordingly.

Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed by him, corrected by me and given under my hand and the seal of this Tribunal, this the 13th day of November, 1985.

Sd/-

Industrial Tribunal

#### Appendix of Evidence

##### Witnesses Examined for the

Workmen :

W.W. 1 A. Ravi

W.W. 2 M. Komuraiah

##### Witnesses Examined for the Management :

M.W. 1 Y. Venkayya

M.W. 2 S. C. Vardharajan

##### Documents marked for the Workmen :

Ex. W1 True copy of the Memorandum of Settlement arrived at under Section 12(3) of the I.D. Act 1947 at Vijayawada on 28th February, 1978, between the Management of Mailaram Copper Project, Mailaram and Andhra Pradesh Copper Mines Workers Union over a Charter of 32 demands dated 2nd December, 1977.

Ex. W2 True copy of the Strike Notice dated 5th March, 1982 issued by the Andhra Pradesh Copper Mines Workers Union to the Senior Mines Manager, Mailaram Copper Projects, A.P. Mining Corporation, Mailaram.

Ex. W3 True copy of the Settlement arrived under Section 12(3) of the I.D. Act, 1948 before the Labour Enforcement Officer(C) Kothagudem between the Management of Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Limited and Andhra Pradesh Copper Mine Workers Union in the Office Mailaram Copper Project, Mailaram on 27th May, 1982.

Ex. W4 Photostat copy of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 Revised Minimum rates of Wages for Employees in Manganese Mines.

Ex. W5 Identity Card of P. Buchem.

Ex. W6 True Copy of Revision of Pay Scales—Recommendations of the Pay Revision Commissioner, dated 17th September, 1979 from Finance & Planning (Finance Wing PRC, I) Department of Government of Andhra Pradesh.

##### Documents marked for the Management :

Ex. M1 Statement showing the total operating expenses for Mining and Maintenance Works for the years 1981-82 and 1983-84 of Mailaram Copper Project.

Ex. M2 Annual Report & Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1981 of Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Limited, Hyderabad.

Ex. M3 Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1982 of Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Limited, Hyderabad.

Ex. M4 22nd Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1983 of Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Limited, Hyderabad.

Ex. M5 23rd Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1984 of Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Limited, Hyderabad.

Ex. M6 True copy of the Existing Scale of Pay in A.P.M.C. Limited.

Ex. M7 True copy of the particulars of qualifications prescribed and possessed for technical posts.

Dated : 1-12-85.

Sd/-

Industrial Tribunal

[No. L-43011]6/83-D. III(B)]

का० प्रा० 70 -- औद्योगिक विवाद प्रधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के प्रत्यक्षरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल बिहार कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी ऑनर ऑफ किरान्दुल स्टोन क्वेलरी, बचली, जबलपुर के प्रबंधतात्र से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच प्रत्युत्तम में विदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक प्रधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है।

S.O. 70.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Messrs Central Bihar Construction Company, Owner of Kirandul Stone Quarry, Bacheli, District Bastar and their workmen.

BEFORE SHRI V. S. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,  
CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-

LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case No. CGIT/LC(R)(50)/1985

##### PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Messrs Central Bihar Construction Company, Owner of Kirandul Stone Quarry, Bacheli, District Bastar and their workmen (mentioned in the schedule to the reference) represented through the Bastar Khadan Mazdoor Sangh, Kirandul, Distt. Bastar (M.P.).

##### APPEARANCES :

For workman—Shri M. P. Pande.

For Management—Shri R. J. Agarwal.

INDUSTRY : Stone Quarry. DISTRICT : Bastar (M.P.).

##### AWARD

Dated November 16, 1985

This is a reference made by the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour under Sec. 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for adjudication of the following dispute, vide Notification No. L-29011(3)/85-D.III(B) dated 1 June, 1985 :—

"Whether the action of the management of Messrs Central Bihar Construction Company, Bacheli, Owner of Kirandul Stone Quarry in retrenching Shri Etwari Ram and 19 other workmen (as per list given below) with effect from 28th May, 1984 is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief are these 20 workmen entitled ?"

## List of workmen

1. Shri Etwari Ram
2. Shri Kanayya
3. Shri Sarjoo
4. Shri Delu
5. Shri Bodu
6. Shri Kanu
7. Shri Rohit Ram
8. Shri Bichendro
9. Smt. Shanti Bai
10. Smt. Bhoj Bai
11. Smt. Kalin Bai
12. Smt. Radha Bai
13. Smt. Sonsir Bari
14. Smt. Devki Bai
15. Smt. Sakti Bai
16. Smt. Sumani Bai
17. Smt. Chamtula Bai
18. Smt. Harwali Bai
19. Smt. Tulas Bai
20. Smt. Sonvati Bai.

2. The case of the workmen through the Bastar Khadan Mazdoor Sangh, Kirandul is that M/s. Central Bihar Construction Company, owner of the Kirandul Stone Quarry, Bacheli, District Bastar have illegally retrenched Shri Etwari Ram and 19 other workmen with effect from 28-5-1984 without giving a month's notice in accordance with the provision of Section 25F of the I.D. Act. Hence this reference for reinstatement with effect from 28-5-1984 with back wages.

3. The case of Central Bihar Construction Company through its owner Kirandul Stone Quarry is that the workers named in the alleged dispute, are not the members of the Union i.e. Bastar Khadan Mazdoor Sangh, Kirandul. It is not true that the management have retrenched Shri Etwari Ram and 19 others. Therefore, the question of notice and payment of compensation does not arise. Neither the workmen were retrenched nor the Union raising the dispute are authorised.

4. On behalf of the management an affidavit to this effect has been filed by Shri Ramjoewan Agarwal, Partner of the Management. The affidavit is also supported by the photo copy of the wage register that the said workers are still in employment.

5. This contention of the management further finds support by the letter of the Secretary of Metal Mines Workers Union dated 3-8-1985. He says that all the 20 labours are still working with M/s. Central Bihar Construction Company and they were neither retrenched nor laid off by the said company. The only change which has taken place is that all these 20 workers have changed their allegiance from B.K.M.S. to M.M.W.U.

6. The Union viz. the Bastar Khadan Mazdoor Sangh, Kirandul though appeared through Mr. M. P. Pande on 18-9-1985 failed to appear on subsequent date fixed in this regard. This fact further fortifies the stand of the management and the M.M.W.U. Union in the sense that if the stand of the Bastar Khadan Mazdoor Sangh, Kirandul was correct, they would have appeared and led evidence to prove their contentions.

7. For the reasons discussed above I answer the reference that the management of M/s. Central Bihar Construction Company, Bacheli, Owners of the Kirandul Stone Quarry did not retrench Shri Etwari Ram and 19 other workmen until now. There is no question of any relief to the said workers.

Dated : 16-11-1985.

V. S. YADAV, Presiding Officer  
[No. L-29011(3)185-D.III(B)]  
HARI SINGH, Desk Officer

